



Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

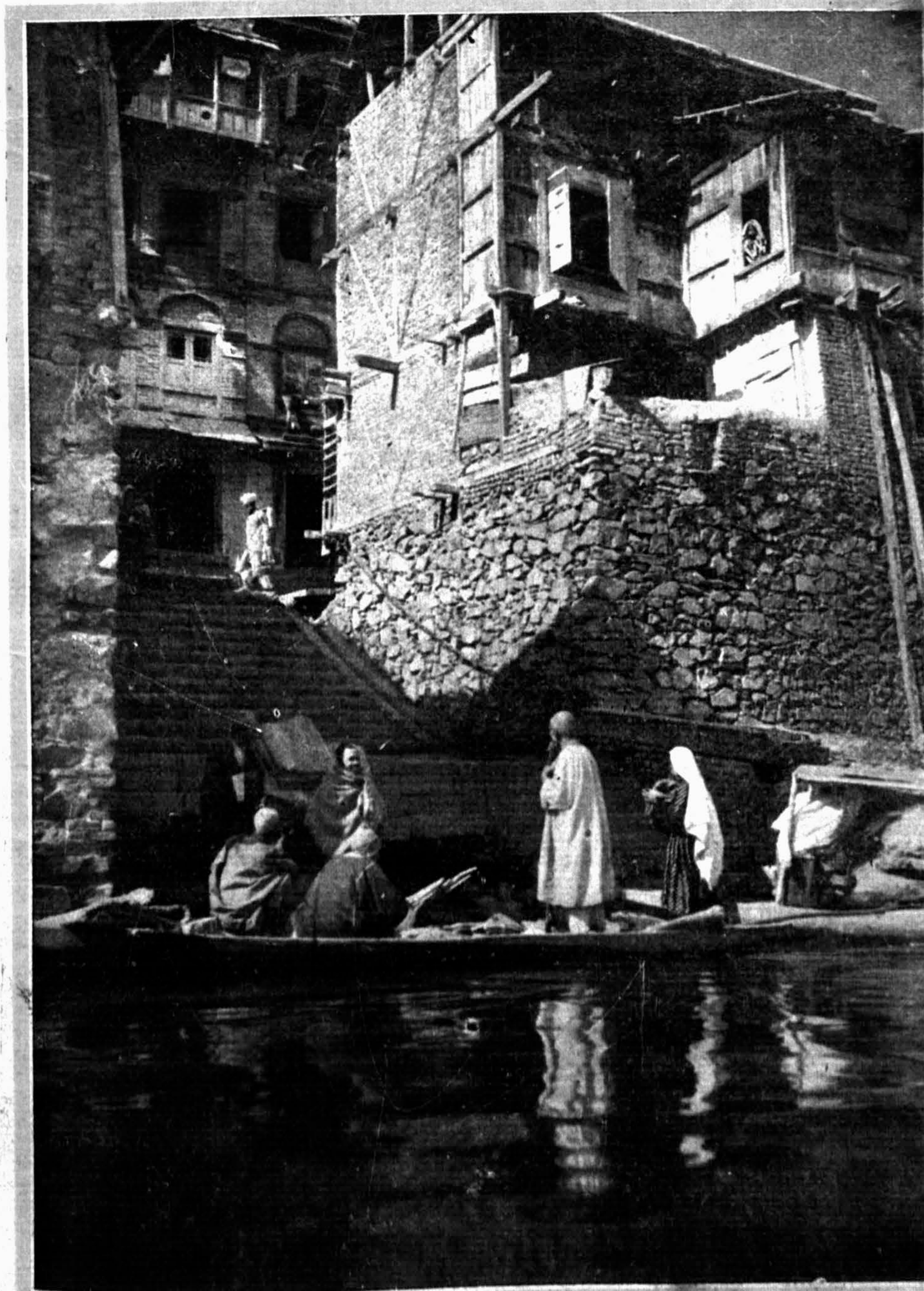
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 28, 1938.

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A SCENE

FROM

SRINAGAR

Scenes From Japan

TRADITIONAL AND TOPICAL



Geisha girls, professional classical dancers and entertainers, still adhere to the old style of coiffure and dress.



Japanese Peasant women are used to hand labour in the fields.



A scene from "Big Apple", a Japanese opera, staged at the Takarazuka Grand Opera. All male and female roles are played by girls.

(Photos by K. A. Abbas.)

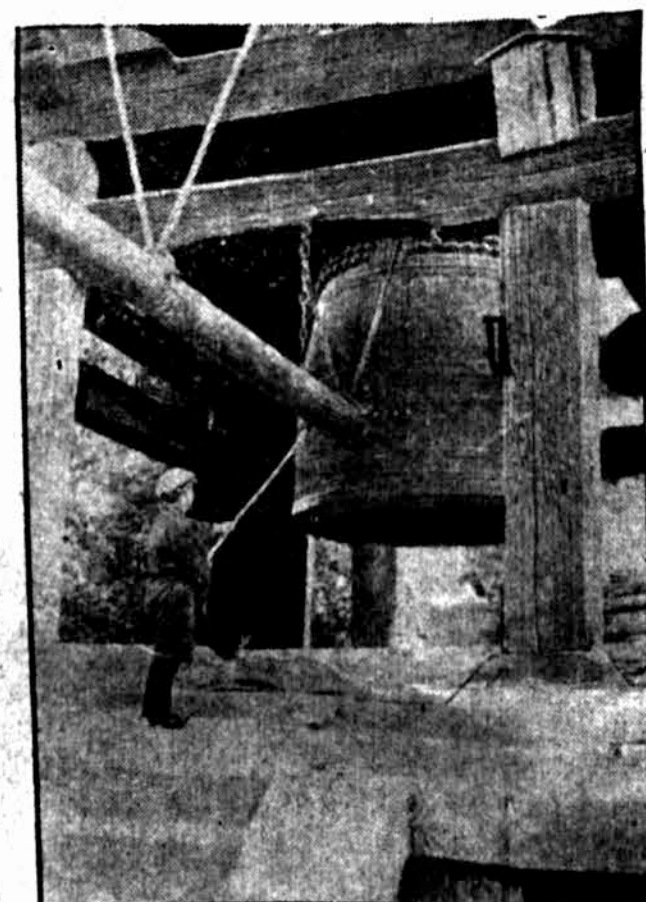


Daibutu, perhaps the largest bronze image of Buddha in the world, 53ft in height and weighing over 500 tons, is in Nara.



Mount Fujiyama—the most familiar landmark in Japan.

(Photos by K. A. Abbas.)



One of the largest metal bells in the world is in Nara (Japan). It weighs over 50 tons.



An Indo-Japanese Dinner in Kobe (Japan).



Bombay Fisherwomen Washing Rice.

(Photo. by K. A. Abbas.)

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 28, 1938.

FLASH

By D. F. KARAKA

I suppose I ought to apologise to Walter Winchell and the rest of the American columnists, for adapting their staccato method of conveying "noös". But the news of the world has assumed such large proportions that it can only be told in terms of dots and dashes. It travels to-day in flashes across the ether—in dots and dashes which may cause a world war or a slump or an entente or an axis. How we have progressed that a dot or a dash should have such serious repercussions!

Manchukuo

Russia has given Japan a hell of a kick in the pants. Japanese diplomatic hierarchy after making honourable apology to honourable Bolshie, has taken three steps back to bow once again for honourable mistake and honourably promise that it will not happen again—until China is completely subjugated.

Czechoslovakia

Lord Runciman, who is in Prague on a delicate mission playing naughts and crosses with leaders of both parties in his effort to settle things amicably in true Liberal tradition, has wired to Indian Liberals for suggestions if any. Sudeten authorities have reported very favourably to Herr Hitler and the Rome-Berlin Axis may henceforth not rotate on its own base.

Germany

Hitler stands as always for the peace of the world, on condition, of course, that all the lost colonies of Germany are forthwith restored and the Allies take the full blame for the last war. Minister of Propaganda, Herr Goebbels has now been successful in finding the Hitler herring to replace the Bismark herring in all restaurants. Restaurant managers, chiefly Jewish, complain that the new Hitler herring has no head and backbone. Nazi scientists in charge of brown-corpuscle research are trying to explain this away.

Also from Germany, Second in Command, Goering has given himself a new uniform and medal to match. The medal is a good one. He has asked Hitler why he too cannot have Bavarian chalet and a double. But that would be too much for the German people and Goering is prepared to make the sacrifice for the sake of the people. Meanwhile he is actively scouring the country to find a tennis player who can represent Germany at the next Wimbledon matches, and another boxer who will not be just a horizontal Nordic heavyweight. They have already done what they could to show the Schmelling-Louis fight to some advantage. But said Socrates, or was it Plato, you can fool some people some of the time, but you can't fool all the

people all the time. But Socrates and Plato must have been Jews, so Hitler says.

Italy

Mussolini has been unusually quiet. He is busy selecting a design for a new medal to be given to those who fought in the last Abyssinian war. On it will be inscribed the word "Humanitaris causa", because of the gallant effort that was made to save the Abyssinians from the horrors of barbarism and decadence. Musso's idea is to give them the intervening period of civilisation. But the Ras's can't take spaghetti, not even when it smells like an Italian. So occasionally you see the Italian flag flying half-mast, in memory of the farinage that did not go down. Italian Fascist Grand Council is busy looking out for more barbarians to civilise, so long as there is oil and raw material on their land. It is all part of the quest for peace. Periodically—or to be more precise once a year—King Emmanuel has a birthday. When Senor Mussolini receives on behalf of the King the cheers of the people which echo in the Forum. The King invariably celebrates inside. And all family crests of patriotic Italian nobility have been by an edict charged to read: "Dulce et decorum est pro Duce mori." Even the Italian translations of Shakespeare have been revised and where there once was Caesar there now appears the word "Duce". Mussolini says it will be easier for the Italians to remember. But Brutus remains the same though henceforth he will be played by an Abyssinian.

Hollywood

M. B. M. are offering bicycles all over the country to find out what the Yank really learnt at Oxford. No one seems to know, not even Robert Taylor, who went as near as Denham where the film was shot. Only one thing is certain that they don't talk over there in basic English. Though Dorothy Lamour did think she could have played those river scenes better in her jungle fashion. And incidentally it is always the proctor that should lift his hat when addressing an undergraduate and not the Buller. If the M.G.M. director had spent a few days in Oxford he would have learnt something without now having to offer bicycles to find things out. Also letters sent to Hollywood asking Sam Goldwyn to reduce the Rs. 2/12 seats to 2/4 have been redirected to the local manager at Dhobi Talao.

London

Little cliques of young promising men are meeting in a millionaire's flat in Park Lane to discuss the future policy of England. Forecasts for the next Prime Minister from the Conservative party have been made. The names of Samuel Hoare, Anthony Eden,

Lord Halifax have been mentioned, but it is reliably stated that a surprise is in store for the English people, when they see the name of Shakespeare Morrison coming more prominently before the country.

The B. B. C. new chief, Mr. Ogilvie intends to take nothing from his namesake in India. In spite of his recent Cambridge association, he is nevertheless an Oxford man, and this will ensure a fair running commentary on the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race, by which broadcasting must stand or fall. In stating his policy, the new B. B. C. chief said that he would not stand in the way of the gradual development in India of self-governing institutions such as the Harwood League and the University and that he would consider the aspirations of both very sympathetically when planning the Empire Broadcasts.

The B. B. C. has also confirmed the pronunciation of Aix-la-Chapelle which has recently been pronounced by Ignorawamis and Ignorajamsheds without the "x". It is now authoritatively stated that the "x" is pronounced and not silent. It is as in Xmas.

Paris

The reception given to Their Majesties is a clear indication of the good-will that exists between the bombers of the French Government and those of Britain, in whose hands the destiny of the nations will lie in the event of a war. These visits of good-will have done the utmost good in revolving a Paris-London axis and the fall in the franc is a clear indication of the effort of the French people to make it possible for English tourists to visit Paris more often. The Municipality has moreover decided to clean up the night clubs to make Paris safer for the Indian student. Anxious mothers please note.

Spain

General Franco is worried about the amount of German and Italian that is spoken among his troops. These voluntary languages have become almost the lingua franca, and Franco thinks that if a language can spread so soon among the soldiers, it might spread equally fast among the population. What, says he, if the Spaniards of to-morrow say "Heil," when they should really be saying "Currumba"? It is true that if he wins the War with the help of German and Italian volunteers, he will become dictator of Spain. But so what? After all Emmanuel is King in Italy but that does not mean very much in these days of Muscle and Eno.

Austria

The latest news from Austria says that Dr. Schuchnigg will be charged along with several others for "illegal and treasonable activities." Hitler has instructed his judicial bench to read the Elmer

Rice play "Judgment Day" in order not to disappoint the faith the world has in Nazi trials. The judgment will be the same as that passed on the Dutchman, Van der Lubbe, for the "alleged" perpetration of the Reichstag fire. Important Nazis are still at large.

Russia

Comrade Stalin has sent each of his Ambassadors a model of the first Soviet car ever to be manufactured. It costs more than a tin lizzy does when delivered on the top of Everest, if only there was anybody to take delivery. This new Soviet product combines speed and efficiency with the grace of an automobile which is paraded on a cours d'elegance. The machinery is very simple and its efficient working is evidenced by the fact that the tool box contains nothing more than a hammer and sickle. Herr Hitler is convinced that there is some subversive propaganda behind the launching of this Soviet motor, which will be detrimental to the cause of world peace.

Egypt

The new plans for modernising Port Said are the result of intensive research by the Ministry of Sanitation which was deputed by the Government to investigate into the odorous condition of the city and to devise ways and means of improving the incense that pervaded. The Committee after careful investigation have conveyed their unanimous verdict that the influence of the white man has done much good to the city and that therefore in the future post-cards of Port Said should be sold at half-price in order to encourage P. and O. passengers to land. This, however, will not apply to those travelling by other lines as under the Treaty of Saf-Karo Britain must be given preferential treatment.

Mexico

It has been decreed that in the future any knee-bending in their national dance will be regarded as a serious diplomatic breach of etiquette and consequently Lord Runciman after mastering the Czechoslovakian situation will probably proceed to Mexico. The editor of the Dancing Daily will issue instructions accordingly. Those contributing to this paper in India will be informed unless already informed. Senor Metaxa has already honoured one distinguished Indian who argued out this point many years ago. The Order of Buscandos Millanares has been conferred on him. The Buscandos Millanares is conferred on all Mexicans who dislike women and like snakes. The order has been out of use for the last Seventy-three years when

(Continued on Page 54)

EUROPEAN MASTERS IN BOMBAY

There is hardly any town in India excepting, perhaps, Baroda and Calcutta, which has such a fine representative collection of European paintings of well-known artists as the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay. This Museum has been very fortunate in securing as patrons members of that illustrious family—the Tatas. This family has the distinction of starting some very great commercial enterprises which for ever will speak loud the fame of that great and famous house. Sir Ratan and Sir Dorab Tata, members of this family, who besides attending to their business avocations, utilised their time and money for the national welfare. They collected wherever they travelled valuable exhibits from almost all over the world, and these they presented to the Prince of Wales Museum. The exhibits are of a kind which any Museum would be proud of acquiring and possessing.

The European paintings are an asset to any gallery in a first class museum, and are a source of great inspiration to the art students of the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. It is not possible to survey all the pictures in the galleries, but only a few of the more important and those which are worthy of consideration have been commented upon below.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

"The Muses on Mount Helicon" by Nicholas Poussin (1594-1665) belongs to the French School. The picture is painted within a circle, and appears a pleasing composition. The Muses seated on Mount Helicon are listening to the Muse of Apollo. Poussin—a memorable name in the story of French Art—is the first great classical artist of France. Boudin's "Seascape" and "Ships in the Harbour" are admirably treated by this French Marine painter (1825-1893).

The huge canvas, of unusually large size, depicting "The Sword of Democles" tells the legend of Democles, who though surrounded by luxury, etc., was unable to enjoy happiness on account of the sword balancing constantly over his head by a mere thread of hair.

"VENUS AND ADONIS."

The picture "Venus and Adonis" by Joseph Clarius narrates a fine love episode of Adonis and Venus very strikingly. Cupid in vain tries to restrain Adonis from going to the hunt, while Venus, who is anxious to meet him, lies in the lap of sleep.

"Nymphs in a Wood" is a fine picture of the famous French artist, Fantin la Tour. Another beautiful French picture is "Shepherdess and Sheep" by C. Troyan (1810-1865). The shepherdess at morn is about to lead the sheep to their pasture when she hears the Church bell, and stands in the attitude of prayer to say the "Angelus" at the entrance of the pen.

BRITISH PAINTERS

The well-known British portrait and historical painter, G. Romney, (1734-1802), has one of his pictures "Portrait of a Lady" in Gallery V. The figure glances from the canvas with her tender eyes and a charming smile.

"Master Siddons" and Portrait of 'Bresford Hope' are productions of the portrait painter of the British School, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A. (1769-1830). The former Master Siddons is the son of Mrs. Siddons of theatrical fame. The latter picture shows a fine

(By Edmund D'Lima, Asst. Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay).

and bold pose of the figure in Greek dress.

ITALIAN MASTERS

Titian's picture "Nude Female Figure" has been much renovated, but it nevertheless reveals the high standard of that painter's work. Titian, the pupil of Giorgione, a great Venetian painter (1489-1576), was one of the greatest painters and master colourists of the world, and was honoured in his days by Popes and Emperors.

"Madonna and Child" is an excellent copy after that famous artist of early times, Raphael.

The West wall of Gallery I is wholly occupied with the canvas of the picture "The Bohemian Gypsies" by D. MacIse, R.A., (1811-1870), a British history painter. This unassuming artist was offered a knighthood, but refused it. His picture, "The Bohemian Gypsies", has some beautiful drawing and is unique for its composition.

"Virgin and Child" is a charming picture and belongs to the Flemish school.

The picture from the brush of W. P. Frith tells a story from the 'Vicar of Wakefield'. Perhaps, it represents Dr. Primrose looking intently at his handsome daughter Olivia who is absorbed in her knitting.

A PAINTER OF HORSES.

One of the most successful and famous living painters of horses is A. Munnings, who belongs to the contemporary British School. The skill of the artist is excellently portrayed in his picture "Lady on Horseback". Munnings has also distinguished himself in painting pictures of hunting scenes, gypsy pictures and glimpses of rural life.

Mathew Maris and Montecelli are represented in two pictures. "Figures in Landscape" and the "Autumn Woods". These paintings belong to the 19th century. Mathew Maris (b. 1835) was a brilliant Dutch painter; while Montecelli Adolphi (1824-1886) belonged to the French School, and was renowned as a colourist.

The great Dutch painter A. Cuyp (1605-1677), well-known as a landscape, marine and animal painter, has a remarkable picture "Coast Scene" on one of the walls in Gallery I. The scene represents the embarkation of men, women, children and horses on a lagoon. This is one of the most beautiful pictures of Western Art.

GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE.

T. Gainsborough, R. A. (1727-1788) is well-known as a British landscape and portrait painter and is represented by "Landscape". This painter was not only famous as a portrait painter, but he was also known as a quick artist. He could accomplish in a short time what many other artists would take a considerable time to finish.

"Hercules fighting the Fire Eating Bulls" and "Scene in Venice" are paintings of the Venetian School by Andrea Schiavonne (1522-1582) and Giacomo Marlechi (1711-1794) respectively.

Visitors to the Museum will look with grateful eyes at the picture of "Lady Ratan Tata" by J. J. Shannon, R.A. in Gallery I for the very valuable contribution the late Sir Ratan Tata and Lady Tata have made in building up an interesting Art Section, one of the finest Sections in the Prince of

Striking Collection Of Paintings In Prince Of Wales Museum

Wales Museum of Western India, and second to none in India.

Among other pictures to be noted are those by one of the greatest British painters of pure landscapes, J. Constable, entitled "Landscape" (several pictures similarly entitled), "River and Lock", "Sketch, etc. Some of his sketches are very fresh and breezy.

"THE WORLD AND THE CLOISTER."

There is no picture which attracts so much attention and admiration from an ordinary visitor as "The World and the Cloister" by the French painter E. Rau. The story goes that the country girl in the midst of two nuns is seated in a Railway Refreshment Room and is bound for the Convent. A married couple destined for their honeymoon sits opposite the girl. The sight of the happy couple makes the girl ponder over her fate at the convent, and a couple of tears bedews her cheeks. She wonders if her life will be as pleasant as the happy couple. One of the nuns explains to her the wisdom of her decision.

Children linger long before the picture by H. Schwering, which contains a number of little tots enjoying their tea party. The sunlight effect is remarkably well-produced.

Four pictures, each entitled "Oval Panel" by Francesco Solimena (1657-1747) of the Neapolitan School, are charming for their ease of composition and excellent light and shade.

"The Adoration of the Magi" (The Epiphany) by Bonifacio Veronese (1490-1540) is a very fine work, and belongs to the Neapolitan School. The Three Kings from the Far East have just alighted from their camels and are approaching the Infant Babe to present their gifts to Him as a mark of homage.

"THE CRUSADERS."

Sir John Gilbert, R.A., (1817-1897), history and portrait painter of the British School, gives us a vigorous battle picture entitled "Crusaders." The valiant Crusaders on galloping charges are overthrowing the Saracens.

An interesting Biblical subject "Judith with the Head of Holofernes" is depicted by the great Neapolitan painter, Luca Giordano (1632-1705). Judith is here returning with the head of Holofernes who was harassing her people.

Another remarkable picture by the same artist is "Perseus slaying the Gorgon Medusa," and this picture helps us to visualise how Perseus with the help of the Goddess Athene was able to slay the Gorgon Medusa by looking at the shield which reflected the portrait of Medusa. It was said that anyone, looking directly at Medusa, would be freezed to death.

WORKS OF BOMBAY ARTIST

Pestonji Bomanji, an old living artist of Bombay, has four of his paintings entitled "The Leisure Hour," "Feeding the Parrot," "Mahomedan Reading the Koran" and "A Parsee Girl" on the walls of the picture Galleries. "Feeding the Parrot" was painted at Ajanta when the artist visited the Caves. The style of this painter to a certain extent resembles that of the old European Masters.

Americans visiting the Museum admire the "Portrait of Abraham Lincoln" by C. Huttington. Some of them wished that that this fine representation of their former President had stayed in America, from where it has come to this Museum. This is a contemporary painting of the late President and the drawing and modelling of the face are excellent.

F. Guardi, the Venetian painter, has two fine Venetian scenes in "The Doge's Palace" and "St. Marks" in the Gem Room of the Museum.

"Adoration" by W. Strang, R.A., the Scottish portrait painter and etcher, is an allegorical picture in which the scientist, poet, artist and soldier are admiring beauty in the nude figure of a lady.

G. W. Lambert, A.R.A., has his picture "The Chelsea Arts Club" in Gallery V.

O Goldman's picture portrays two ecclesiastical figures whose faces are indeed, worthy of close study. It is said that one of these personages is a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church handing over to Luther the ex-communication order from the Pope.

Time and space will not permit us from pondering over the works of several other famous artists and it is best to close the above article with Arthus Mee's quotation in the "Book of Knowledge" which runs as follows:—

"The great painters of Europe belong to all times. Their lives come in and out of the story of Europe graciously and beautifully, like their own pictures, giving us a glimpse of humanity both strange and familiar, of hopes and ideals that are as real to-day as they were five hundred years ago."

Obstacles To Exodus

"The perpetual scapegoat, trussed up once and for all in the Nuremberg Laws . . . is . . . dragged out and punished over and over again." —"New York Times," June 22nd. Caesars in Rome's Imperial seat Fed lions Early Christian meat. But folk of the New Testament Rome counted less than one per cent.

And thus, despite official care Not every lion got his share. So now the nobler Nazi lion. Who mauls the naked flesh of Zion. And for his German birthright claims

State quarry for the Streicher Games, Though roaring for the tribal sport

Like Caesar's King of Beasts goes short.

The Reich preserves her Jews to kick

All-round the body politic, But folk of the Old Testament Are counted less than one per cent. So after each prescribed abuse They are thrashed home for future use.

The Reich can therefore not discuss

Facilities for Exodus. For if no Jew were left behind, But just the Nazi and his kind, What pastime could he practise then

To show himself the King of Men?

SAGITTARIUS in "The New Statesman and Nation."

MISDEMEANOUR IN CHILDREN

Uncontrolled temper, bad manners, lying, selfishness, cheating, greed, stealing and similar other forms of misdemeanour are common in children, and call for careful and intelligent treatment. We grown-ups are able to curb our desires; we have learnt the value of self-restraint; and we know by bitter experience the values of "do's and don't's" and have been educated to a sense of our own capabilities and limitations. Not so the child quailing, unreasoning and at times unreasonable! He is selfish, and has no conception of property rights and of the duties of others. He is non-moral; there is no inborn idea of right and wrong no remorse, no conscience. There are no abstract values, no principles as guides to conduct except his own desires. Taboos and rules of conduct are at first unintelligible. His goods are immediate; he lives in the present. What he wants,



When the office stenog groans because she's sore she isn't annoyed with the boss—she just went in for one too many sets of tennis over the week-end.

he wants 'now.' He is egotistical and imagines big things with himself the biggest of the lot. If denied and rebuffed, if made to feel insignificant, if by wrong handling a sense of inferiority is developed, there is trouble ahead.

But here is the rub. Discipline is necessary. But no child can be properly disciplined, nor can obedience and co-operation be expected from him unless the discipline is given in the spirit of sympathy and kindness. In fact, nagging, lying, stealing and truancy are in many cases the result of discipline. When the father or teacher is severe and

TEACHINGS OF RECENT PSYCHOLOGY: ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT

(BY M. S. SRINIVASA SARMA, M. A.)

frightens the child, there is all the more reason for lying. It promotes cleverness in deceit. Much damage is done to the normal children by treating them as if they were vile and degenerate. Psychologists are agreed that an individual who has lost his self-respect is apt to be beyond redemption. Teachers and parents are often to blame for the wayward child, the "bad" boy. Home influence and treatment in the class room make or mar a young life.

Tantrums

Fits of wild temper and tantrums demand careful personal

ing the child's movements will inevitably make matters worse. Laughing at the child is fatal; and never should the coming out of a tantrum be rewarded. They should be made to realise how tantrums never win them anything. A sudden change of stimulation such as a dash of cold water in the face that shocks them into forgetting the cause of the tantrum proves frequently successful. In general the treatment of quietly reasoning with the child, finding out his likes and dislikes, and pointing out to him in concrete situations the practicality of good behaviour prove successful. The parent and the teacher should remember that many difficulties

ODD SPOTS

A DESERT IN A NIGHT

On the south coast of the Moray Firth are the Culbin Sands, a region of desolation, of sand dunes, and tufts of stunted grass. Once this spot was a fertile district, covered with farms and the houses of prosperous people; but in the year 1694 a strange disaster befell it. The wind brought the sand from the shore over the farm lands in a catastrophe so sudden and unexpected that men had to leave the ploughs and run for their lives. Reapers fled without finishing their work, and in a few hours all was covered with sand. Like a rolling river of lava from a volcano, steadily and ruthlessly, the sand came on, burying everything in its path.

Even the old mansion was buried. But about a hundred years ago part of this house was revealed by the shifting of the sand, and it appeared like the ghost of a building for a few hours, before being buried again. There is a legend to the effect that someone shouting down the chimney of the mansion heard a voice respond to the cry. To-day attempts are being made to recover this strange Scottish desert and interesting relics of the disaster have been found.

handling along well-defined lines. They appear at the age of three when they discover that they can "work" their parents. Situations that produce injured feelings, jealousy, fear, fatigue, and tasks which they do not like predispose them to tantrums. When they do not secure what they want immediately, they forthwith flare up into rage, become red in face, strike at the persons who have thwarted them, pound and kick and scream and cry with anger. They throw themselves down, thrash the ground with their hands, and even hit their heads against the floor. In ordinary circumstances, to ignore them is best. Restrain-

will iron themselves out if only ignored. But at the same time we must note that a complete "laissez faire" policy and "soft" pedagogy eventually end in human wreckage.

Lying

One main cause of lying is lack of frankness at home. When the parents and the elder members shamelessly indulge in "white lies," the children observe and imitate them. Again they lie to obtain recognition. At first the lie is only a harmless exaggeration, but subsequently develops into barefaced deception. When a child resorts to dishonest lies, it is because the father and mother have made the youngster dread admitting the truth by being too heavy and too arbitrary with punishment. In cases of this sort, the child should be recognised for confessing; but the seriousness of the misdeed must be explained to him. He must learn that misdeeds incur penalties but must at the same time be made to realise the reasonableness of the penalty.

Treatment for lying requires utmost patience and tact. First, truthfulness must prevail in the child's intimate environment; and secondly, the futility and disgrace of lying must be explained at the child's level of insight; and he must be made to see that honesty, truthfulness and frankness are things that make all people happy.

Stealing

As a rule it is the deprivation of little luxuries—of sweets, toys—rather than of positive necessities that drives some children to theft. It is due to thwarted desires, and is accelerated by denial of possessions similar to those of other children. Indulgence as well as denial may lead to stealing. Children should never as a matter of principle be rewarded with money, much less bribed with it. They must learn how valuable money is, and how difficult it is to obtain it in ordinary life. They should be encouraged to work, not primarily for the reward of money, but for the advantages of co-operation. As in the case of lying, humiliating the child, and constantly reminding him of the theft that he had committed one fatal.

Irregular family life, lack of proper training, mental conflicts and disappointments, bad companions, and a wrong attitude to life and society first give rise to faulty conduct. It is some deep sense of frustration or inferiority which is finding its way out in general bad behaviour. Often "bad" conduct is due to a child wanting to become a hero in the eyes of his fellows when he is dull at lessons. He becomes a leader, in wrong-doing or in mischief just to obtain that spirit of leadership which he cannot obtain in the classroom.

Training In Self-Control

Most cases of wrong action are due not to any inherent evil nature but to lack of will-power. Force of character and power for good originate from the strength of will. The child has everything to learn. There are desires for possession, self-assertion, play, and later on, desires concerned with sex—all of which must be brought under social control. The education of the child therefore consists not simply in the drawing out of his intellectual abilities, but—what is more important—in training him in self-control. In the initial stages, the fear of consequences, the desire to please others, the disgrace to the parents, and the shame of exposure lead to the avoidance of the wrong action. Courage, honesty, sympathy and other virtues need early inculcation both by word and example. In childhood the mind and brain are most impressionable, and therefore need the most careful direction at home and school. The parent and the teacher should be comrades with the boy, win his trust, and hold his faith. They must lead, but not drive, persuade but not bully, earn respect by being neither too strict nor too lax, and think of the child as a growing piece of individuality excitedly questing onwards and by no means opposed to guidance of sympathetic suggestion.



The Y. M. C. A. Prohibition Campaign Committee, Madanapalle, which has been inaugurated to co-operate with the Government for the successful working of Prohibition in Chittoor District.



AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

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NOW IN CHINA!

TO THE LITTLE CHINESE GIRL WHOM I MET ON BOAT THE M. V. VICTORIA

(By Fareed S. Jafri)

Immediate relief needed to defend the T—village which to be attacked by the evening. If the enemy was allowed to capture this front, it would become difficult for Chiang-Kai-Shek to hold on the southern positions even. Since the new army had already made its mark and their bravery was known all over, it was hoped that this encounter will also succeed. Emergent orders were issued for its proceeding there and defend the position with the last man.

It was a dreary place. A road passed through it leaved on both sides by trees which sometimes back presented a charming sight. Now these trees were shorn of leaves and most of the branches were broken. Bullet marks were evinced everywhere. On one side of the road was an uninhabited house in which there were some soldiers on guard duty. Evidently there had been a battle here a few days ago. Some of the trees were rent by bullets while every branch showed signs of attempts being made to burn it. The building itself was unique. The roof appeared to be bored by a bomb and the pale yellow walls looked as if they had been smeared with blood. The very atmosphere seemed to be enraged. Clouds were fluttering over the horizon and winds blew fiercely.

Cha'en, a soldier of the new army stood on the entrance of this house. His rifle hung by his shoulders. Iron cap concealed his forehead. He was deeply engrossed in thought and stared at the clouds sent up by the thunders of bombs and guns.

Suddenly he felt hungry. His bag rested near the wall and contained all his requirements includ-

ing loaf of bread. He took out the loaf and began to nibble at it. Just two morsels satisfied his hunger. The bread was hard and savoury. Fresh loaf could not be had before two days.

"A soldier's life is a hard one." Cha'en's thoughts went back to the delicious dishes he used to get at his home.

He was inclined to think that he could never reveal himself with his present life.

He threw away the remaining piece of bread in disgust. It was half-drowned in the mud at a distance. Just at that time a soldier passed that way and stopped short. He took out the piece of bread from the mud, cleaned it with his sleeves and hurriedly began to eat it.

Cha'en felt ashamed of what he had done and he looked to the new comer with sympathy. The man was munching the bread with the avarice of a street dog.

He was tall and thin with a wild face and his unshaved beard appeared to have over-grown in a hospital, while his eyes were red as of a man with fever.

Cha'en approached him and politely asked: "Are you very hungry?"

"Don't you see", he questioned in reply, with bread in his mouth. "Excuse me friend. If I had known that you would like it, I would not have thrown it away."

"It matters little, I am not fastidious like you people."

"Nevertheless, I had no right to throw it away. I am very sorry for my conduct. But you will not go from here with a wrong impression about me. I have some old beer with me which you will drink."

The man had finished the piece of bread. Cha'en gave him half of his beer. They were intimate friends now.

"I am Cha'en, that is your name. "Charley I have just left the hospital. I was wounded in the battle of C They looked after me well in the hospital and soon I recovered . . . Perhaps you do not know that I have been hungry all my life and perhaps will now die so"

Cha'en found him a curious man and his way of talk still more curious. He stared at him in amazement. Charley continued: "Let us walk on this road. It is pretty stuffy here. Then I will tell you a story which you will never forget."

* * *

"I know no more about myself, for I was found on the street. I recollect only one happy incident. That was when I was in the nursing house for stranded children. We had little cots for us on which were spread clean white sheets. We had a beautiful garden for playing, in which there were charming flowers and variegated butterflies used to flutter there. We used to run after them. There was a young nurse who had great affection for me. I also loved her. I mostly walked holding her hand. She was my angel. But when I reached the age of thirteen, inauspicious stars began to shed the clouds. The moment I entered practical life, happiness left my company and never came to me since then. The Governors of the nursing house entrusted me to a man for training. This man used to live in St. Jackson and earn his living by making cane chairs. This is a small trade with very small profit. It was here that I was first acquainted with hunger. The man and his wife were both natives of H— and hence naturally stingy. They used to take a slice from the bread and keep the remaining part locked for another time. I wish you could see his wife giving us soup at dinners. At every dip of the spoon in the soup she heaved a sigh. There were two other candidates also: two little sweet children who were blind and were brought from the nursing home for the blind. They were also treated likewise. But they were happier than myself, because they could not see the contemptuous gaze of the woman which I experienced when she handed over the plate to me. I confess that my hunger was great but I was not to blame for it. For three years I was a candidate and I remained continuously hungry for all this period. The training period was three years although I had learnt the work in a month.

When I took out this piece of bread from the mud, you were surprised. But I have always been doing this. I have often picked pieces of bread in similar manner and ate them. Sometimes they were so hard that I used to soak them in the basin for the whole night. Sometimes I got better things too. Young children on their way to school carelessly drop food stuffs while eating them on the way.

At the end of my training period I felt that this trade was not profitable and I took to other work. I am used to hard work and now I cannot sit idle. I have worked as a labourer, brick lifter, luggage bearer and shop assistant. In short I have done every work, but all this time I never got a full meal. At the age of 18 I was enlisted in the army and you are aware that now-a-days soldiers get only as much as can keep them living. Not a morsel more. Further more we are faced with this terrible war. Thus I have spent the

whole of my life in hunger and I am not telling a lie."

Cha'en had a feeling heart. This tale of woe affected him very much and he was moved to tears. He faltered: "Charley: If we survive in this war we will meet again and perhaps I will be able to help you. Just now I can only offer this much that you can share my ration which is too much for my small appetite. We can both satisfy ourselves."

Both shook hands with cordiality. As it was already dark, they entered the house where a dozen men were sleeping on a jute mat. These two also laid their limbs to rest side by side and were soon fast asleep.

At midnight Charley woke up, perhaps urged by hunger. The clouds had been chased away by the winds and the moonlight peeped through the aperture in the roof. The rays of light shone directly on the face of Cha'en. Just then the Sergeant opened the door and called out the names of five persons who were to go on round that night. Cha'en's name was also there but he did not wake up when called. The Sergeant again called but without effect. Charley came forward and said, "Sergeant, if there is no objection I can go in place of Cha'en. He is my best friend. Just see how tired he has slept." The Sergeant had no objection and the five men marched out.

Half an hour later the notice of firing came from nearby. The noise was so loud that all were awakened and came out to look around.

"What is the time?" Cha'en enquired! "I was to go on duty to-night."

Some one replied that Charley had gone in his place.

Just at that moment a man came running towards them and every one anxiously queried what had happened.

"We have been attacked. We must retreat."

"What happened to the soldiers on the round?"

"They will be coming presently". All except Charley.

"What happened to Charley?" Cha'en inquired with intense anxiety.

"He has been killed. Was shot in the head and died without uttering a word."

BEST MAN FINED

"Joy Ride" After A Wedding

At Stockport Borough Police Court, James Whalley (33), was fined for three motoring offences. It was stated that he was best man at a wedding and that he took a car belonging to one of the guests without the owner's consent and then took the bride for a ride. Being involved in a collision as a result of which four people, including the bride, were taken to hospital with minor injuries. He was fined 10s. for not being insured against third party risks, 20s. for taking the car without the owner's consent, and 40s. for driving without due care and attention.

Whalley told the magistrate that the bride told him he could take the car as he was going for some music with which to entertain the party. She then jumped in, but he denied that she knew she had no authority to give him permission to use the car. Referring to the accident, he said if the other car had had good brakes, there would have been no collision.—"Manchester Guardian"

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POETRY OF MOTION

THE SYMBOLISM OF INDIAN DANCING IS UNIQUE IN ITS BEAUTY, WHEN NOT EXAGGERATED; IT BECOMES DETESTABLE WHEN EXAGGERATED

By SADHONA BOSE

There is a craze to-day when every person with even the slightest idea of rhythm imagines himself to be an embryo dancer. A dancer is one WHO IS BORN and cannot BE MADE, for he has a definite mission in life same as the Poet, Artiste or Musician. To him the art of dancing represents the working of his own soul, for into each movement he pours forth all

must have his own principles and must allow of no compromise. This is extremely difficult, for very often to compromise will mean wealth and fame, but it will also mean selling his Art to pamper popular fancy. But, the test of the born dancer is in the rejection of the monetary glitter for the sake his ideals. He that is true to himself in this, whether a

exaggerated— but, then, exaggeration in any form is detestable.

Technique

Technique and the correct one is, of course, indispensable from a dancer's education. But, there should be definitely no adherence to stereotype forms, no 'partisan-ships' to one particular school of thought, because each one of these is not self-sufficient. The footwork of Northern India when combined with the gesture language of South India gives a form which each lacks without the other. Then there is the Manipuri school, which when wedded to abstract subjects gives an effect of illusive beauty, which would be lost by strict adherence to Manipuri subjects. A striking example of this is 'Nirasha' as interpreted by the great Uday Shankar



Miss Sadhona Bose.



Sadhona Bose in "Dance-Salutation"

the artistic beauty which inhabits his mind. His audience is immaterial, for he is so exalted on the exposition of his art, that he is lifted beyond the mundane things of life.

Art For Art's Sake

To be a true artiste and to be a real exponent of dancing, the dancer must not stop to analyse his feelings and his motives. Human nature is such that it ever seeks fame, but this must be a secondary consideration in the real Artiste. To him Art must be alone, just for the sake of Art—he

financial success or not, will have his reward within the souls of his audiences. The exaltation that he feels within himself, he must be able to convey to those watching him, so that they too for the moment feel beyond themselves. They too will feel that peculiar sensation which is akin to religious fervour, when man, because of his soul, is lifted far, far beyond his kinship with animal. Then the dancer will have achieved a greater triumph than perhaps his box-office takings show, for he will have not only been true to his ideals but achieved the object of True Art.

Restraint—Keynote

The keynote of Indian Dancing is restraint. There is a singular want of abandon, even in the most carnal of dances, which characterises Western dancing to such an extent. The motion of limbs is not extravagant, and there is no tendency to exaggerate movements, each of which merges in harmony into the other, so that there is no abrupt breaking off from one to the other, the interpretation of the dance depending solely on movement and gestures. This characteristic runs through the costumes as well, for, perhaps, of dancers of all nationalities the Indian dancer is the most modestly clad. There is no vulgar exhibition of limbs—the fascination all lies in the actual lines of the dancer's body, as set to music. One must be able to appreciate the whole pattern of the dance to be able to recognise the harmonic weave of form, line and design, before one can truly criticise the exponents of the Art. The symbolism of Indian dancing is unique in its beauty, of course when not

struggle, one must suffer and through disappointments and trials one must ever march onwards towards the ideal. There is a peculiar thrill, an innate pride even in the darkest days in the life of an Artiste—for he then knows he is not being false to his principles. Then comes a day when he finds himself famous, acclaimed

A THOUGHT

FOR TO-DAY:

Obedience is yielded more readily to one who commands gently.—Seneca.

by the world and in his own heart there is sadness and there is joy. Joy, because he has realised his dreams and because of the ethereal exaltation his Art brings to him; sadness, because a dancer's public life is so short—one gets to the pinnacle, if ever, just before the end. While he has youth, beauty and freedom of movement, he is the idol of the populace, and when these are gone he is pushed into the background to nurse his glorious memories, which leave a meteor-like trail behind. Another takes his place.

Art—Its Own Reward

Those who suppose that the life of dancer is all glitter, fame and publicity, suppose wrongly. To be a true artiste one must



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VITAMINS: Our Life Substances

During the early part of the last century, when modern chemistry began to flourish and when micro-chemistry,—or the chemistry of small bodies—was in its early stages, research workers started to investigate the composition of those substances about which the only known facts were that in almost unbelievably minute quantities they exercised an enormous influence upon the health and well-being of human beings.

A number of facts of a general nature had inspired these research workers to investigate this problem. For instance, in the year 1884 a Japanese Naval Commander by name of Takaki realised that the fighting abilities of the Japanese Fleet were very much impaired by a disease called beri beri which attacked the sailors and which he traced to the effects of a diet consisting exclusively of rice. He, thereupon, ordered that the crews' food should be more varied. But this discovery of his,—like so many others—which could have paved the way to a solution of the problem, was lost sight of and forgotten for the time being. Nevertheless, the eventual scientific discovery

of the connections which he had observed, also came from the East.

A Dutch Doctor's Discovery

A Dutch doctor called Eijkman, the director of an Indian research station, had been occupied for years with the problem of this mysterious beri beri which appeared so frequently amongst the poorer elements of the populations of Japan, China and the Malay Peninsula as well as among those of South America. In particular, he studied the disease as manifested in chickens, which he fed on the scraps from a hospital kitchen. But a change in the administration of the hospital ended his opportunities of feeding the chickens on these scraps.

It was then that an astonishing thing happened. The chickens, which hitherto had manifested all the signs of beri beri, were suddenly cured. They no longer suffered from that cramp of the muscles, which is characteristic of the malady. Neither did they show any signs of the usual state of general inflammation of the nerves. Eijkman at once saw the connection which must exist between diet and disease and grasped the nature of the causes to which beri beri could be traced. For, the hospi-

tal scraps had contained exclusively cereals which had been shelled and peeled. And he was now feeding the birds on grains of rice from which the husks had not been removed. It thus became obvious that the husks must contain the substance which cured the birds of the malady.

Two Englishmen's Discovery

A quarter of a century after the observation of the part of the Japanese Commander which has been described above, two Englishmen advanced the thesis that the human variety of beri beri resulted from erroneous feeding and was not an infectious disease, as had previously been supposed by the experts. For beri beri made its appearance everywhere where rice as the staple food was eaten with the husks removed. And in those countries, where rice constitutes the main food basis, not only is the brown outer husk removed, but also the underlying silvery skin.

But it is in just this inner silvery skin that the substance is contained which protects human beings from those degenerate manifestations in both the motor and sensory nerves, which are characteristic of beri beri.

In the year 1911, the biochemist Funk succeeded in isolating the

substance contained in the silvery skin of a grain of rice. He called this substance vitamin, or the stuff of life. And since then the name has been given to a whole series of food factors of which the nature has, for the most part, been elucidating during the past twenty years. Some of the most famous research institutes in the world set to work to isolate the vitamin contained in a grain of rice and it was eventually produced in its pure form from yeast in the Bayer laboratories in Elberfeld where the formula for its constituents was also discovered. Finally, for the first time in the spring of 1936, the anti-beri beri vitamin or Vitamin B 1 was synthesised.

Thus, after 40 years had elapsed since Eijkman first attacked the problem scientifically, it became possible to obtain the vitamin in a pure state. It also became possible to investigate further and to discover not only what other maladies were favourably affected by this particular vitamin, but also whether other vitamins could be synthesised. In the process it was further ascertained that the possibilities of this remedy are not exhausted in combating beri beri, but that it is beneficial in the case of other maladies as well.

THE KHWAJA SAHIB'S FAIR

Famous Muslim Saint Of Rajputana Who Counted Kings And Notabilities Among His Disciples

(From A Correspondent.)

Towards the close of the twelfth century of the Christian Era, the Muslim armies under Mohammed Ghory of Ghazni began their invasion of northern India. Through the rugged and inhospitable passes of the North-Western Frontier that were thus opened to the travellers and merchants of Central Asia, came a Muslim saint named Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. Although 83 years of age, a burning desire to carry the message of peace and spiritual truth to the people of India inspired him to undertake this long and arduous journey from his home in distant Khurasan.

Journeying slowly through the land and preaching his message, he ultimately reached a place well suited for his practice of religious meditation and other austerities of his holy order. This place was Ajmer, which lies at

the foot of the Taragarh Hill and in the heart of Rajputana. For the rest of his life he settled down there. The fame of the saint began to spread throughout the country and crowds of poor and distressed people of all races and creeds flocked to him for comfort and solace. At the time of his death in 1206 A. D. at the age of 97, he counted among his disciples many notables, one being none other than Sultan Shamsuddin Altamash, the reigning King of Delhi at that time and the second king of the so named Slave Dynasty. Even after his death the saint continued to hold a very high position in men's minds. His tomb soon became a place of pilgrimage for people from distant places. The reverence in which his tomb is held may be judged from the fact that even Akbar the Great Emperor of Hindusthan, walked on foot from Agra to Ajmer and en-

listed himself among the humble disciples of the saint by putting a ring in his ear. Even to this day people from all over India come to pay homage to his tomb at the time of his 'Urs'.

The Fair

The 'Urs' or death anniversary of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti is held every year at Ajmer. It is held at the spot where he lived and where his tomb was subsequently built. The fair that is held to commemorate this 'Urs' lasts during the first six days of the month of 'Rajab' of the Muslim Calendar, which corresponds this year to the period from 26th August to 1st September. A committee that looks after the large endowments to the tomb also looks after the comfort of those pilgrims. Very elaborate arrangements for the transport and comfort of the pilgrims have been made by the B.E. & C.I. Railway authorities.

Besides being a place of pilgrimage, Ajmer itself is a place of great antiquity. Besides the Dargah (Tomb) there are many beautiful places, such as the Pushkar Lake, the Anasagar Bund, the Fort of Taragarh with the tomb of Syed Miran Sahib in it and no tourist or pilgrim should fail to see them during his stay in the city.

BRITISH BRIDES AND GROOMS OF 16

No one in the United Kingdom may marry before they are sixteen, and most folk put off the happy day for some years after that age. But 1,179 girls of sixteen years of age married in 1936—the figures for which year have just been published by the Registrar-General. Some of these young girls married quite young men, some married men of fifty-five. Only eleven of them married grooms of sixteen.

Boys of sixteen were much more shy of matrimony, only thirty-two venturing to take the plunge. Their brides were twenty-two years of age or younger.

A third of the 354,644 marriages solemnized in 1936 took place in July, August and September, 5,000 more than in the previous year. A summer honeymoon has steadily grown in popularity throughout this century.

Other facts in the Registrar's statistical report show that the marriage rate was 17.4 per 1,000; an increase of .2 over the year before; the births, 605,292, were 24,879 above the low rate record of 1933; the proportion of the sexes born was recorded as 1.054 males to 1.000 females.—"Tit-Bits"

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MUSSOLINI—AN ARYAN!

To the astonishment of the anthropologists but not of political observers Italy has gone "Aryan." Before the Rome-Berlin axis was created, Mussolini scoffed openly at "racial purity." On his North African tour some of his speeches disturbed "non-Aryans." Last year the Tevere newspaper of Rome published a complete list of Jewish surnames and the Italian Government announced that fascism and Zionism were incompatible, more recently it was announced that "non-Aryans" would not be appointed to government posts.

Now comes an extraordinary pronouncement by a group of unnamed Italian professors to the effect that the present Italian population is of "Aryan" origin and that its civilization is "Aryan." The reason is that this Italian-Aryan population has lived on the Italian peninsula for several thousand years and that in all that time it has not been contaminated by undesirable immigrants, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaemffert in the "New York Times."

Thus Italy joins Germany in fostering a Nordic-Aryan myth which scientists have done their best to destroy.

ORIGIN OF A WORD

It was Sir William Jones who introduced the word "Arya" into Europe in 1794. He was concerned not with race, but with language. To him Aryans were people who spoke one of the Indo-European family of languages. Philologists who came after him were inclined to restrict the use of the word "Aryan" to the Asiatic group of these languages, because only the ancient Indians and Persians who spoke an Aryan language called themselves "Arya".

The Germans were struck by Sir William Jones's theories and developed them. Especially active were the Schlegel brothers in the early nineteenth century. Baron Christian Bunsen went so far as to argue before the British Association for the Advancement of Science that racial origins could be deduced from language—a doctrine that anthropologists repudiated long before Hitler came into power and that is reduced to absurdity when any one tries to perform the comparable feat of inferring from English what the racial stocks of Englishmen or Americans must be.

The man who did most to make the fictitious Aryan what he was destined to become was the late Dr. F. Max Mueller, German Professor of Philology at Oxford. In 1853 he promulgated the theory that "Aryan" languages must have been originated by an Aryan race, which is much like saying that any one who speaks English perfectly, as would a Chinese or

ERSTWHILE SCOFFER AT NORDIC MYTH NOW WANTS HIS COUNTRYMEN TO BE RECKONED AMONG "ARYANS"

Hindu born in England, must of necessity be English.

GOBINEAU'S INFLUENCE

It was Count Joseph Arthur de Gobineau, a French diplomat who really became the militant prophet of Aryan ascendancy. It was he who formulated the particular racial creed that Hitler was to make his own.

"I convinced myself," said Gobineau, "that everything great, noble and fruitful in the work of man on this earth, in science, art and civilization, is derived from a single starting point; it belongs to one family alone, the different branches of which have reigned in all civilized countries of the universe."

All that is good and strong in the world is Aryan, according to this doctrine. Of all modern peoples the Germans were most like the Aryans. Gobineau therefore concluded that "where the Germanic element has never penetrated, our special kind of civilization does not exist." Which is pretty much what the Italian scientists are saying now, as they climb on the German ethnological band wagon.

ONE MAN THINKS AGAIN

F. Max Mueller, being an open-minded man, was convinced by his anthropological friends that his conception of an Aryan race, based on nothing more than an Aryan language, was wrong. In 1888 he repudiated his original views in an oft-quoted passage

I have declared again and again said if I say Aryan, I mean neither blood nor bones, nor hair, nor skull; I mean simply those who speak an Aryan language.

To me an ethnologist who speaks of Aryan race, Aryan blood, Aryan eyes and hair, is as great a sinner as a linguist who speaks of dolichocephalic dictionary or a brachycephalic grammar.

It was too late. The seed had been broadcast and the harvest of error was already being reaped.

Reasoning that some race must first have spoken Aryan and that it was their duty to discover it, the anthropologists began to measure skulls, arms, legs. This was the biological approach, though it was not clear what connection there might be between bodily form and language.

There was wordy dispute about long heads (dolichocephalics) and round heads (brachycephalics). Teutonic anthropologists decided that blond, blue-eyed longheads represented by Nordics were the descendants of the original "Aryans." It followed that any people who were physically unlike

the Nordic could not be of the elect.

"BLEACHED AFRICANS"

But Sergi, the Italian anthropologist, was equally convinced that there was no great difference between the Nordics and the Mediterraneans and even went so far as to declare that the blonds of the North were probably "bleached Africans," which must now be painful reading to the Fascist scientists who are promulgating the new gospel.

As a matter of fact, Sergi's hypothesis is not so wild as it seems. Eugene Fischer, B. Kilatt and Franz Boas have proved that blondness is rare in wild animals. Blue-eyed, fairhaired Nordics are human counterparts of blond horses, rabbits and other animals. Hence blondness may have appeared in different human stocks independently. There are blond Eskimos and Chinese to prove the possibility. And man is one of the oldest of domesticated wild animals.

Examined by anthropologists and philologists of different nationalities, the elusive Aryan, a pure abstraction, turns out to be now Asiatic, now European. He is either roundheaded or long-headed. He is blond or brunette. He is a Celt, a Scandinavian, a German, a Slav, an African. Whole libraries have been written about him. But no one can draw a picture of him or point to an ancient skeleton and say with certainty: "This was one of the original Aryans." Science repudiates the whole idea of an "Aryan" race.

MORE ABOUT THE "SOUL"

Events of the last five years have made it expedient to modify the Aryan to suit the times. South Germans, who are apt to be dark roundheads, did not relish their subordination by Hitler's scientists to an ethnic position second to that of blue-eyed, long-headed blonds, who were likely to be Prussians.

When the German-Japanese alliance was concluded it was not easy to explain how the tall, noble and fair Germans could accept as equals a small, yellow, black-haired, dark-eyed people that was manifestly not Aryan. Moreover the Japanese were not particularly pleased with the German gospel of Nordic-Aryan superiority. So in the last two or three years we have heard less than before from Germans about the physical appearance of an Aryan but more about the Aryan "soul."

BIOLOGY'S VIEW.

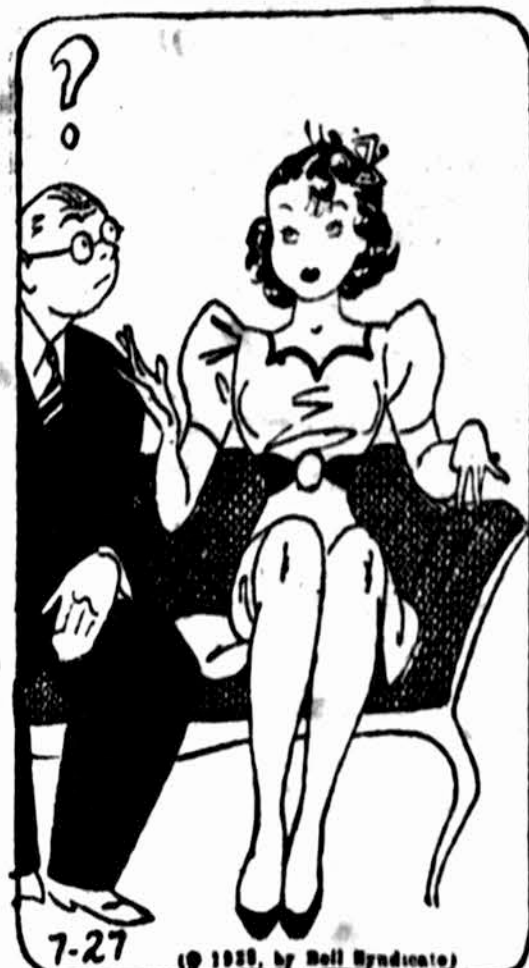
Despite the volumes that have been written on human migration and interbreeding of different stocks the Italian professors per-



Mussolini.

petuate the old myth that because Italians on the whole look very much alike they constitute a "race." Biologists know better. The experts on heredity have demonstrated experimentally that in animals parents do not transmit their stature, colouring and other characteristics as wholes. Whether or not there has been immigration into Italy in the last thousand years there is no doubt that Italians are being biologically shuffled and reshuffled, so that it would be difficult to maintain that the present generation is exactly like that to which Michelangelo belonged. There is no more an Italian race in the new Italian sense than there is an Aryan race.

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WHY EGGS ARE GOOD FOOD

They Come Next To Milk In So Far As Their Contribution To Nutrition Are Concerned

(By Edith M. Barber.)

Eggs are among the most deservedly popular foods. In summer they are at the best. Because they are generally lower in price, and also because we think of them, as comparatively light foods, we use them more during the summer season than at any other time. As I have mentioned before, the terms light and heavy are not actually applicable for use in food descriptions. It is true however, that in warm weather, when appetites lag, eggs sometimes seem to furnish nourishment in a particularly enjoyable form.

Eggs rank next to milk as far as their contributions to nutrition are concerned. Most of the food value is in the yolk which

contains most of the minerals and vitamins as well as a small amount of fat. Both egg yolk and white supply protein in a form which is both efficient and rapidly digested. While eggs have less calcium, they contain more iron than does milk and for this reason one food supplements the other.

Although there was for a long time prejudice against hard-boiled eggs, it has been found that eggs in this form rank with eggs cooked by other methods. Raw eggs which once were used to a large extent in the diet of invalids should be thoroughly beaten for the sake of complete absorption.

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SCHOOLING FOR SUCCESS

Matric—Marriage—And Manners!

(By A. M. HARDCASTLE, M. A.)

It is the season of the year, and the list of University examination passes are swarming in the papers. Also the letters of criticism and complaints from those who have failed to pass, and from those who, having passed, have failed to find well-paid posts will swarm, as usual, through the year. It is unfortunate that so much attention is given to securing a pass certificate, or a diploma, and so little to preparing the students, during their years of study, for the years of scratching—for a living that must follow.

There is the curious position of many young men and women students as regards marriage. Women who are not educated up to at least matriculation, with a reasonable command of spoken English, are not considered eligible wives for men who hope to do well in the various professions. So parents devote more of the girls' time to academic book-learning, than to training in the very arts and crafts they will most need in the home. That is, a girl is given a college education like her brothers, and very little house and home training, so as to qualify for marriage. Then, the young men must acquire college education to obtain these educated wives, plus dowries. And when it is all over, the various families and communities are blessed with an increasing number of young married couples, (plus the annual natural increase) in which the highly diplomated husband has either no work, or at best a sixty-rupee clerkship

with no prospects, and his college trained wife is not-so-good as her mother at cooking, house-keeping, and rearing the children! Champagne tastes on a "beer" income!

Lack Of Foresight

There are examples of this sort of thing in every community in which men whose fathers were highly paid officials have given their sons college education for whom there are now no lucrative posts to match the diplomas. The sons of the men who had Rs. 500 a month are lucky to get Rs. 75. It very often happens that some youngest son, or poor cousin who did not go to college has made his way in trade or in business, and can give his wife comforts and luxuries beyond the reach of the diploma-bearing couples.

One thing is certain. University education, and even simple High School education up to Matriculation should be valued as a purely cultural training, and not regarded as a means for making money. It is curious how few great millionaires of the first generation the self-made men, have a high university degree! They admire and they finance the building of colleges—but they themselves do not owe their success to their schooling!!

We mean to suggest that the present failure of the economic situation and the education system to harmonise, is due to a failure in foresight among parents and teachers, and taught. Parents

leave the vocational training of their children to chance instead of themselves enquiring about and exploring the various avenues of employment that will be open at the end of the school and college career and of preparing the children, at home, to use their hands and brains intelligently. It is not the schools which fail, but the myriads of careless, lazy or over-indulgent parents.

Reform Must Begin At Home

Reform of any system begins strictly, in the home. Any father from the earliest years, can interest his little children in his own work and interests: can himself give the first lessons in arithmetic, reading, singing, mechanics. Any mother can teach and learn with her daughters the arts of cookery, sewing, nursing and home-craft in general. Courteous manners at home and abroad, ability to entertain visitors intelligently, and a reasonable interest in passing events, are a vital part of education: necessary to being successful in business and in society. And yet, there is plain evidence, that the race of semi-educated young clerks in Bombay, at present, will never progress beyond the forty to sixty rupee class, because they are fundamentally ignorant of good manners and good breeding: they have neither European good manners; nor Indian good breeding.

Success in society, in business and in private life comes from sound home training in the earliest years. From two to seven

years of age, the child receives impressions that are never afterward effaced. Therefore, it is for parents first, and for schools and colleges only second, to make a success of educating their children for life and for prosperity. There is really no need for a girl who is well-trained by her parents to have any Matriculation botheration at all. Successful Motherhood and wifehood are subjects for which a very thorough education is necessary—and Matriculation really does not provide for that at all.

Finally, lack of money does not excuse the carelessness in manners, discomfort in furnishing and bad management in general so often found in so-called "educational" homes. It is sheerly due to lack of home training. And is the fault of the parents; not of the various educational, political, economical and what-you-will-ical situations. The home life and the social and business life are inter-dependant, a trinity and not three separate things at all.

TROUBLE OVER "EVE"

Members of the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters at Chatham object to a reference to Eve in a proposed new ritual of initiation.

Dealing with a sign of the order, the proposed ritual stated:

"Tradition affirms that it is emblematic of the act of our legendary mother, Eve, in plucking, eating and offering to Adam the forbidden fruit, and is intended to remind us of the duty of obedience and the penalty of transgression."

Brother Jenkins, of Swansea, said that the Bible should either be accepted as a whole or rejected. It was most obnoxious to him to see the word "legendary" in front of Eve.

Brother W. D. Mardon, of Devon and Cornwall, said that he did not accept the story of Eve as given in the Bible, but thousands of people did. What right had the Foresters to tamper with their simple faith?

An amendment was carried deleting the words "our legendary mother," but after further discussion the High Court refused to adopt the proposed new ritual as a whole.—"News Chronicle."

WHEN HUSBAND WASHES DISHES—LESS DIVORCE?

If a husband expects his wife, who is a job-holder too, to cook the dinner, he should wash the dishes—and the result would be divorce depression and a boom in business in the opinion of Mrs. Harriette Quisenberry, president of Altrusa International, woman's executive and professional club, says a Chicago report.

Here, she said, is how it would work out:

"Men, prone to look for the easiest way to do things, would quickly tire of washing greasy dishes—and greasy pans. He would go out and buy a mechanical dishwasher. Boom would go that business."

"And likewise boom would go the business in all work-saving gadgets such as the latest thing in dishmops and grease cutters."

"A working wife would appreciate her spouse's recognition of his responsibility to help with the housework."

"That would make for happier homes and less divorce."



THE DUTIES

OF A

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ADULTS EDUCATION SERIES

HEREDITY

By PROSCOS.

No two individuals are alike. The difference is due to two fundamental factors—heredity and environment. Heredity is the intrinsic factor explaining differences between individuals, environment is the external factor. Heredity of an organism includes everything that is passed along from one generation to another through the paternal and maternal germ cells. Any living body is made up of cells; and all cells originate in a single cell which divides into two, four, eight, etc. till the human body is made up of trillions of cells. The male sperm and the female egg, two different cells, come together and they combine into a single new cell which is called the zygote. This is a new human being. The zygote develops according to its environmental conditions. Developed structures like the ear, nose, eye are not inherited, but the zygote contains materials which later develop into structures. Thus it is within the zygote that we seek the essence of heredity.

In common parlance, heredity is an accepted phenomenon. We speak of "the chip of the old block," "blood will tell," "like father, like son" and so on. Darwin studied variations of animals and plants under domestication. Variation is nothing else but variety. But he worked under immense handicap. In his time reproduction was not intensively studied, nor was there adequate knowledge of germ cells. Darwin took the whole individual as a unit, as if Mr. X inherited as a whole several factors. His research hence proved hardly of any avail.

Weismann's Discovery

Weismann found the foundation of heredity in the germ-plasm theory. A proper understanding of cell formation and development will make heredity easily explainable. We have seen that any living thing is made up of cells and that these cells originate in a single cell. The cell is like a bag which contains matter called protoplasm. The protoplasm contains a nucleus and chromatin. When a cell is about to divide, certain internal changes take place. The nucleus disappears and mixes up with the chromatin as if an egg has been stirred mixing the yoke with the white. Soon the 'granules' appear and they form a collection of thin hairy substances of unequal size in great activity. Gradually the activity slows down and the hairy substances form themselves into small rod-like structures known as the chromosomes. Every cell contains a definite number of chromosomes, and moreover the number is same for any given species. Thus every cell in the body of every human being has forty-eight chromosomes. These chromosomes are considered the basis of heredity.

The nucleus having disappeared, two star-like structures called the 'asters' are found at the two poles of a cell. The line joining the two is called the spindle. At the centre of the spindle, horizontally, the chromosomes gather, this time in pairs, in equal number. Then the 'asters' pull in opposite directions, the cells divide into two, and two new cells are formed with an equal number of chromosomes. This process is known as mitosis.

The chromosomes differ from each other in shape. The most

important aspect is the mathematically accurate bisection which takes place. When mitosis has occurred, it can be stated that each chromosome had a special characteristic or 'factor.' A chain of chromosomes will have a chain of factors, and as the same chromosomes proceed from cell to cell, the same factors are carried from one to another.

In reproduction the male sperm meets the female egg. The male sperm will contain its specific chromosomes, and likewise the female egg. When the zygote is formed with the mating of the sperm and the egg, it will contain the combined factors of the chromosomes of the male and the female. The zygote will ordinarily be expected to contain forty-eight chromosomes, being the sum total of the chromosomes in the sperm and the egg. But the formation of sperm and egg cells are an exception to the general rule. They go through a process called reduction division. The difference only lies in the fact that when the chromosomes gather round the spiral at its equator they do so in pairs which combine together instead of remaining separate. Thus the human sperm and the egg contain twelve chromosomes each.

In reproduction, the sperm which is like a serpent with a head and a long body thrusts its head into the body of the egg. The propelling tail is destroyed. The male nucleus containing the chromosomes approaches the female nucleus and they both unite into a compound nucleus, half the nucleus being of the father and half of the mother.

Now by heredity a child will take to the father or the mother. Since each of them contribute half the nucleus and an equal number of chromosomes, each must contribute roughly equally to the child.

Variation

Variations of different species. White grains may suddenly yield a slightly grey crop. This is a kind of variation. When the offspring is like the seed, it is a 'pure line' breed, when it is different it is a variation. A variation may be due to inherited factors, or two environmental factors. We know of the famous Johansen experiment. He selected peas of different weights. The heavy weights were sown on one side, the light ones on another side. It may be expected that the average of the progeny of the heavy beans will be higher than the average of the progeny of the light beans. This was, however, not the case. The averages of both the heavy and the light beans were more or less the same.

The most well-known experiments were however made by Mendel, a priest in charge of a monastery, who carried on experiments in hybridisation on his farm, leaving to posterity the two accepted Mendel Laws of Heredity. Mendel gave his laws to some unknown group of scientists in 1865 and was then forgotten. His laws were rediscovered in 1900 with the revelation of his paper "Researches on plant hybrids." Mendel discovered that the individual is a complex of many heritable factors which can be separated or brought together

in a number of permutations and combinations.

According to Mendel's law of dominance, "when two individuals differing with reference to a single-unit character mate, their offspring will show one or the other character expression." Thus a black cock, when married to a white hen, may give entirely black chickens. "That character difference which appears in the offspring to the exclusion of the other is known as dominant; the one that fails to appear is recessive. Thus black is the dominant, and white the recessive character in the example given before."

The Second Mendel Law is the law of segregation, the most important of all the laws of heredity. The law can best be stated in terms of the above example. The first generation of all-blacks is known universally as F₁. When all these black progeny are interbred, they leave progeny which are some black and some white. These are F₂. And these are found in a very definite ratio of three to one. Thus the second generation, which is the result of the mating of two blacks is three blacks and one white. Further when the recessives of F₂, that is the whites are interbred they have all white offsprings, but if the dominant blacks are interbred then the progeny are black and white again in the ratio of three to one.

The progeny of the first pair were three blacks. One of the three when crossed with a white yielded all black offsprings, showing that black was doubly dominant; of the remaining two

blacks when one was crossed with white, it gave a hybrid progeny of three blacks and one white, showing the pressure of a double recessive. The law is therefore expressed as $DD: 2 Dd: 1 dd$.

It must be noted that dominance and recessiveness are not complete, but relative. The combination of black and white may yield three blacks, each having some white feathers. Yet they are dominant.

Mendel believed that in the heredity constitution of any individual there was some controlling elements controlling each factor. For example there must be some element controlling colour, size, or shape and so on. These units are called genes and are further known to be contained in the chromosomes. The gene is the unknown "electron" of heredity, the unit factor determining heredity, contained in the nucleus of the original cell.



The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks the expression "a shot in the dark" means there's just been another chicken coup robbery.

WORLD'S FIRST
DIETETIC HOSPITAL

A dietetic hospital will be attached in September to the Dietetic Laboratory, a government institution, at Koishikawa, Tokyo, in which alimentotherapy will be given to patients instead of pharmacotherapy and physiotherapy. It will be the first hospital of the kind in the world.

Under the supervision of Dr. Nori Sayeki, President of the Laboratory, the hospital will be headed by Dr. Kunko Fujimoto, an authority on calorimetry.

Patients will be given meals properly prepared according to their condition of the illness. They will receive notes on proper methods of cooking effective for their illness, instead of prescriptions.

Accordingly, the centre of the hospital will be its kitchen, which is now being constructed at a cost of ¥10,000.

Dr. Fujimoto said: "We must

work with all our might, as the hospital is being built by the State and is being watched by the world's medical circles with keen interest. Alimenterotherapy is effective for disorders of the digestive system, and especially for Bright's disease, glycosuria and tuberculosis."

ROMANTIC LOVE EXISTS

Dr. Eugene L. Swan, New York psychiatrist, says "romantic love does exist and does last over a life time in many instances."

"The kind of love that the poets write of need not necessarily be merely a sentimental vision. To understand and assist in interpreting the structure and fibre that go into building marriage one must first understand personality."

He advised young people to cultivate love and a personality of tolerance, courage and understanding. Marry, he urged, even if the wife must work.

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YOUR OWN SELECTION

Pleasant Homes

The Story Of A Girl's Room From Nursery Age To College

Most rooms grow older whether we like it or not. And if we don't take a hand in the matter, they're likely to get rather old hat in the process. So it's a good idea to make a plan in the very beginning for future developments. Oh, we don't mean that you have to decide now on the curtain you'll want some fifteen years hence but we do hold that the permanent things you acquire as you go along should be purchased with an eye for the room not only now but in later incarnations. This doesn't apply more to children's rooms than to any other, but it's certainly very important with young rooms that will be changing character so definitely over a few years.

Alas And Alack

The real reason for making a plan of this kind is to assure the room individuality as it goes along without involving you in a complete redecorating job every time you turn around. Of course, if expense is no object, it won't matter, but alas and alack, expense is quite an object for most of us.

We asked a bright young designer friend, to give us some plans for a room for a baby girl, and suggest how it could grow up to college age with a minimum of replacements. To-day we present her plan "The Room Grows Older."

Illustration I shows the room in its baby days with walls papered in a nursery design on a blue ground and finished at the top with a border of deep blue scallops. The white crib is decorated with cut-outs of the wall paper pasted on its end panels. White ruffled organdy curtains are tied back with light blue bows and the lamp shades match demurely. A white wash rug, a little pink arm chair and a built-in window seat with toy cupboards, a little supper table with chairs completes this gay little room for a baby girl.

Fussy And Feminine

.....A baby girl who grows up to be six and eight in time and feels her dignity very much. So for her nothing short of a fussy feminine room would do at all. Complete with a dressing table we'll have you know! Illustration II shows the room in its little girl phase with a morning glory wall paper on a mauve pink ground. The curtains trip around

the windows in a different sort of way. They're made of eyelet embroidery with beading for blue ribbon to pull through. The dressing table skirt is of deep blue calico with white edging and the mirror has a silver frame. Light blue lamps, a white candlewick spread and some cushions are extra friendly details. The same easy chairs and the same little supper table and chairs are doing duty. The window seat remains but the cupboards now have doors.

In its high school incarnation, this room grows very sophisticated with the springs and mattress frame now turned around with its headboard removed so it can be a studio couch in a gray green covering with white moss fringe as in Illustration III. Three of the walls are papered in a light open fern design in green on white, while the end wall is in a solid deep green. Against the plain green walls are a group of

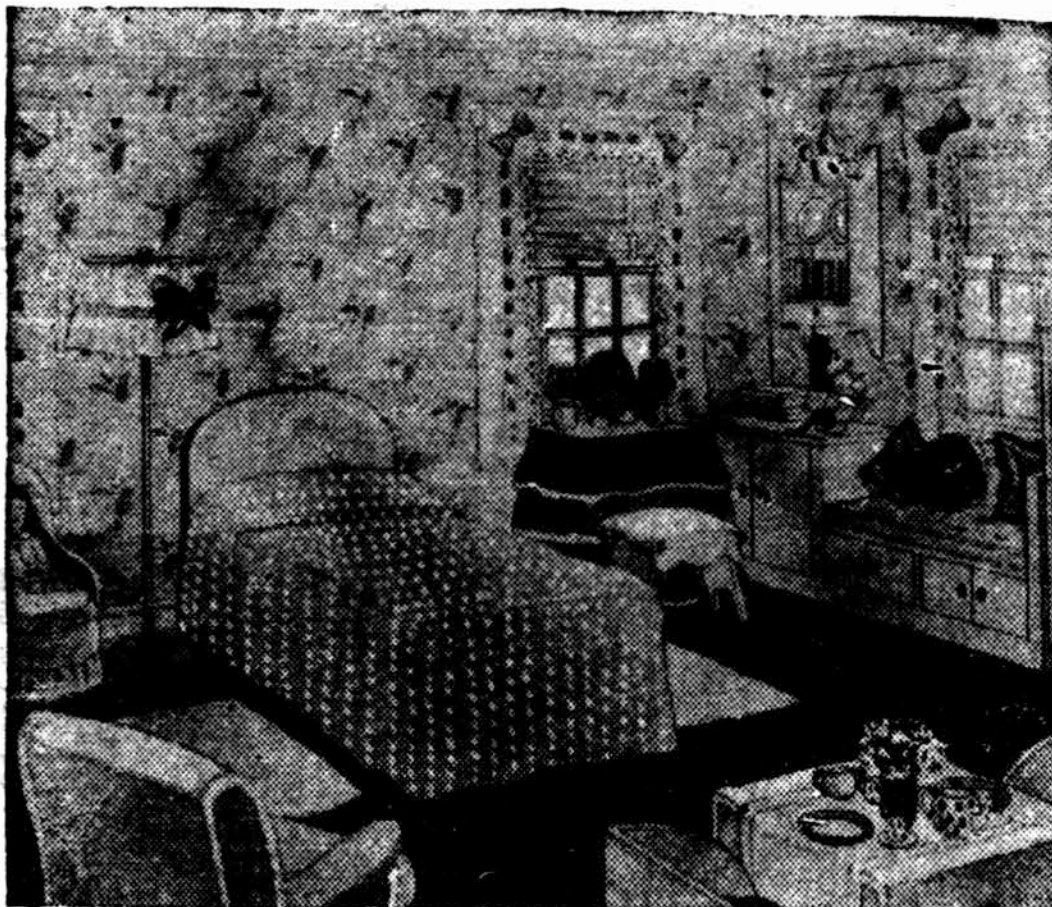


Illustration II. Mauve pink wall paper is the predominant colour of this room in its little girl period. The windows are outlined with eyelet embroidery through which blue ribbon is run.

school pictures framed in white. The picture, has a skirt of gored grey pique. Curtains of Robin Hood green have valances in light grey pique with green bindings and buttons. The chest is now painted light grey, and while the window seat remains, the side cupboards have graduated into a desk for school work and the easy chair has a green slip cover with white moss fringe. The coffee table is a concession to her ladyship. The dressing table, just barely showing in

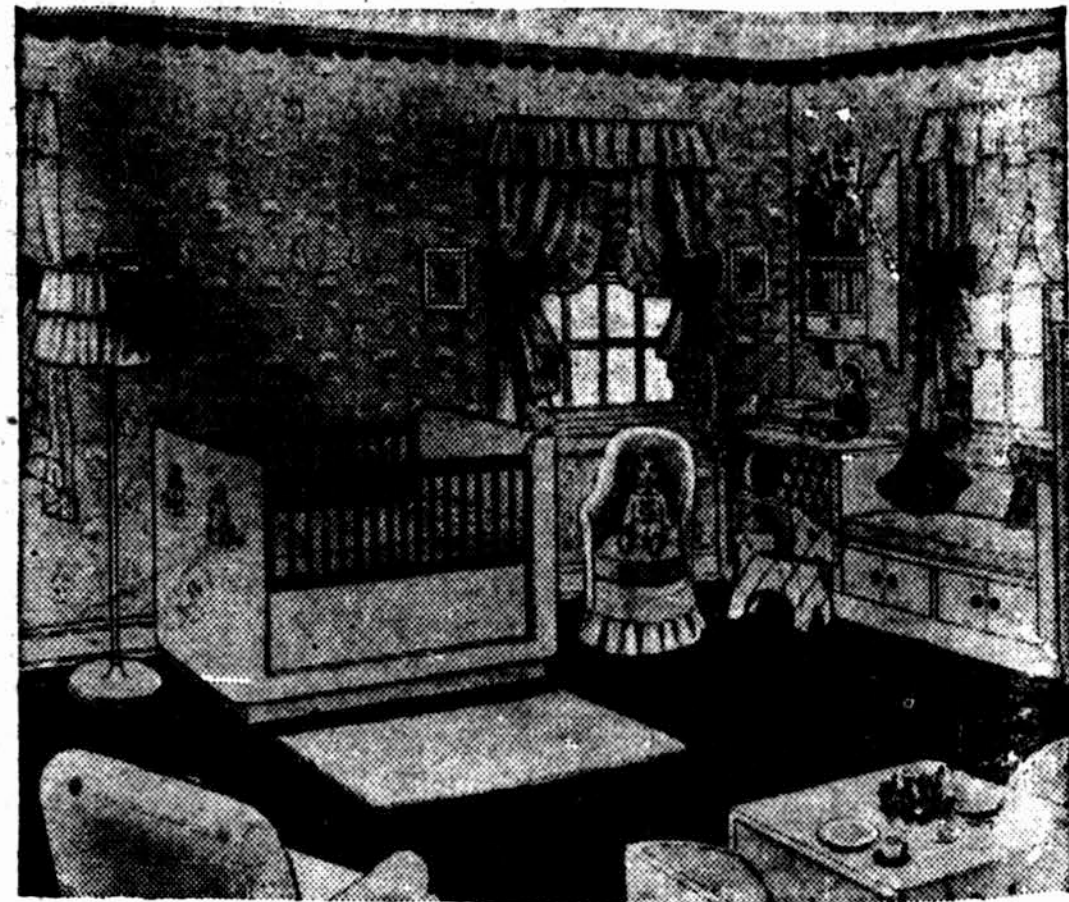


Illustration I. The room in its nursery days is in blue and white with an accent of pink.

made of plyboard attached to box spring and mattress frames. Light beige bedspreads with yellow rope cord trimming, curtains of white transparent silk with green fringe, rug in a beige broadloom—these are the high points. A dressing table has replaced the window seat—the skirt is white transparent silk with green fringe trimming. The little desk has now been built into a full sized secretary and the incidental tables are still on duty.

Glance once more at all four pictures. You'll see that Illustration II adds only the bed and dressing table to the nursery layout. And the bed consists of a boxed spring and mattress on a frame with a painted headboard made of plyboard which is detachable. Illustration III adds only the coffee table and the round mirror. Illustration IV adds an extra spring and mattress changes the built in unit more drastically and refinishes some of the painted things. The rug situation is handled thus—during the first and second stages of the room it is covered in plain blue linoleum with washable white tufted scatter size rugs. During its high school era, there is the left-over taupe from the living room. For college age, the room comes into its majority and gets a really good broadloom rug that will be there through still more evolutions to come for being light in colour, it can be dyed later.

Altogether we think this would be quite a nice room to grow up in. (COPYRIGHT)

For Visiting Friends

For college days our young lady acquires twin beds for visiting friends. Illustration IV pictures show the room has returned to its femininity with yellow flowered wall paper and the ceiling in white polkadots on a yellow ground. The yellow ceiling paper covers the headboards of the beds



Illustration III. For school age, the room takes on a studio air with a tailored couch and coffee table.



Illustration IV. Yellow flowered wall paper is the predominant decorative detail in the room in its college years with the complementary accent of white, green and beige.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"THE WORLD AT A GLANCE"

A Cyclopaedia For Eight Annas

WORLD AT A GLANCE—a book of facts and figures; Edited by P. T. Chandra, available at Wheeler's Bookstall; Price As. 8.

Of all the bye-products of journalism, pocket handbooks of knowledge are the greatest boons of the twentieth century. The craze for knowledge stimulated in the small child grows apace in adult life and books like the "World at a Glance" satisfy the curious minds. The world we live in is an amazing phenomenon presenting strange facts which induce men like Ripley to run daily newspaper features entitled, "Believe it or not." Strange as it may seem, facts marshalled by Mr. Chandra in this handy compendium do not seem facts. They read more like fiction, though Mr. Chandra is, as usual, precise and succinct.

Truth is stranger than fiction, and the "World at a Glance" will disillusion many regarding their knowledge of men and affairs. History, geography and biographies are retailed in this book in an engaging style, free from encumbering weight of padding. It is a miniature cyclopaedia, a mine of information, useful for all. The student preparing for examinations, the adult struggling for public service entrance and the layman trying to quench his thirst for knowledge will all find the compilation a satisfying medium.

Beginning with the creation of the universe, Mr. Chandra goes on methodically dealing with every subject of importance and arrives at the twentieth century. It is a chapter of enormous value to the student of modern times. It would be impossible to give the various contents that go to make up this reference book. Nor would it be possible in the space of a review to give an adequate appreciation of the material it contains. But



Swimming may be the one all-round exercise, but watching beginners one certainly would think it was mostly an exercise of arm swinging.

Mr. Chandra has done well in revising his earlier editions and bring the third impression to the events of 1938, including the C. P. Ministerial tangle. The section dealing with India is comprehensive and gives a bird's eye view of our politics and our life. The reviewer has only one suggestion to make to the author. He must make this excellent publication an annual event. It is the

India's Arts & Crafts

THE "JOURNAL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS" edited by Sudhansu Kumar Ray Price Rs. 3. 49 Dharamtola Street, Calcutta, is a magazine which has long been needed in India. It is a small book, but it gives interesting reading and some good reproductions. It is a book that could be enjoyed by artist, collector and the layman.

It is quite well got up and if it continues, as it has started, it should become to India what the "Studio Magazine" is to England. It is time the public of India became more art conscious. India is a nation filled with works of art, art which is appreciated by the tourists more than it is appreciated by the masses of India. There are a few of the intellectual class of India who realise the beauty of the Indian crafts and will go out of their way to become collectors, but there are many who will stand before the grandeur and dignity of Indian art with closed eyes.

It is time that the man in the street had placed before him the beauties of his own country. One

would like to hear of more collectors, and it would be encouraging to see the "Journal of Arts and Crafts" grow into a most popular magazine, helping the public to become more art conscious.

In Vol. 1 No 1 which was brought out in July there is an interesting article on Dolls and Figure Toys of Bengal. It is certain that numbers of people have seen these toys and passed them by unnoticed, but if they would read the article and see the fine illustrations they would take a different point of view about these toys and they would appreciate them as works of art.

One illustration of a doll from the collection of Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., called "Lady in Skirt," shows great dignity and grace and as the article says "It shows the village artist's idea of the rural Bengali woman, the embodiment of elemental simplicity and naïveté, unsophisticated and unself-conscious, strong of body, and lithe of limb typical of the basic womanhood of Bengal."

C. GERRARD.

M. N. Roy On Russian Revolution

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: By M. N. Roy (D. M. Library, 42 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta) Price Re. 1.

In a small brochure of 98 pages Mr. M. N. Roy has attempted to cover the development of the Soviet system from the time of its inception to the present day. The name of the book is somewhat misleading, as Mr. Roy is less concerned with the actual Russian revolution and far more with the general political and economic theories of revolution, socialism and communism. In fact, throughout the book there is little or no attempt to trace the historical course of events to give even an outline of what 'actually happened.' All this is taken for granted and Mr. Roy goes on to develop his theses, expand his analyses on the basis of data which he alone has the privilege of knowing. It is astonishing that in the entire book there is hardly a single reference to any factual occurrence, speech, programme, thesis, book, etc. and only one quotation from Lenin. And even this quotation Mr. Roy later on admits is not a verbatim report, but merely the 'substance and the spirit of the memorable speech.'

It may be that Mr. Roy was handicapped and could not procure the necessary material when he wrote the book, and hence had to rely on his own memory and judgment, but he could have supplied references later on. As it is his work suffers considerably. It ceases to be a serious piece of scientific writing and becomes rather an amateurish essay. This is all the more unfortunate, as, coming from the pen of so well-known a figure, it is apt to be highly misleading.

Mr. Roy sets out to prove that

only publication of its kind in India that is modestly priced at annas eight, insignificant tax on knowledge. Those who depend on it are entitled to annual revisions to enrich their library.

K. P. K.

in the Soviet Union the dictatorship of the proletariat was never achieved, and that it is also doubtful whether socialism has been established. A set of happy circumstances, according to him, including a sort of instinctive capacity of Lenin to do the right thing at the right moment, conspired to place the Bolsheviks in power. The majority of socialists and communists had not foreseen the course of developments, nor did the outbreak of the revolution in Russia, an industrially backward country, quite fit in with the theories of Marx. But should Marxism be thrown overboard for that? Not at all, says Mr. Roy. The real way to understand the Russian revolution is to consider it a bourgeois democratic revolution, brought about by the workers, the petty bourgeoisie and the peasants, something quite distinct from the "pure" proletarian revolution predicted by Marx. And the only way to understand the present economy of the Soviet Union is to consider it a stage of capitalist development, state-controlled, deprived of its private-ownership and profit-motive basis, but capitalist development, all the same.

Anyone who has any acquaintance with the writings of Marx, Lenin or Stalin, who have any knowledge of the background and history of the Russian revolution, who have even dipped into the Webb's classics on the Soviet system, will see that practically every sentence of this book cuts across the whole Marxian conception of the State, Revolution, Socialism and Communism, that it is entirely incorrect to say that the Bolsheviks had not foreseen the most important role of the peasantry and the army in the 'proletarian' revolution, had not foreseen the necessity for a transitional form of economy leading from capitalism to communism. As early as 1895 the draft programme of the Russian Social Democratic Party (to which Lenin belonged) contained a platform of the immediate de-

POPULAR STRUGGLE IN MYSORE

FROM JAGANMOHAN PALACE TO VIDURASHATHAM, by Tirumala Tacharya Sharma, Editor of 'Vishwakarnatak', published at the journal's press at Bangalore. Price Annas Eight.

Probably there was no other alternative for events in Mysore State except to move rapidly in view of the marriage of the heir apparent which took place recently. Otherwise, the publication of the development of the recent struggle between the people and the State authorities on the flag question in the form of a book compiled from articles published from time to time in the 'Vishwakarnatak', a Kanarese daily of Bangalore, deserves commendation. It lays open the popular mind of the people of Mysore on the stage to stage developments of the flag controversy and shows how a series of misunderstandings — if not mistakes — led to the tragedy of Vidurashwatham culminating in the death of three dozen persons and injuries to many more. Now that the flag dispute between the Mysore State authorities and the Mysore State Congress has been amicably settled, thanks to the timely intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the book will be a record of the heroic struggle that the people had to put up for partial recognition to the Congress Tri-colour by the State authorities.

B. G. L.

mands of the Russian peasantry. In his "Development of Capitalism in Russia" Lenin traced most carefully the agrarian economy of Russia and drew his conclusions for the coming proletarian revolution therefrom. The experiences of the revolution of 1905 proved exceedingly valuable to the Bolsheviks and consequently a redrafted Party programme contained a far more concrete peasant programme, which helped to bring the peasantry in larger numbers under the leadership of the proletariat. The way for the revolution of 1917 was being carefully prepared, its bases laid, from the rich experience of the working class and peasant struggles of the preceding period. Never for one moment was the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat abandoned. At the height of the revolution Lenin wrote his "State and Revolution" in which he made quite clear the distinction between the bourgeois and the proletarian State, in which he called for the destruction of bourgeois State. Roy never tells us that the Soviets, under the leadership of the proletariat and its Party, overthrew, not only the feudal but also the bourgeois State in Russia, and that this was possible only

(Continued on Page 41)

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INDIA'S OLDEST FLYER

Septuagenarian Bengali Lawyer Narrates Experiences Of His Aerial Trip To London

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

Mr. Ananda C. Chowdhuri, aged 75, a veteran Sanskrit scholar and a retired legal practitioner from Chittagong has come flying to London. To him perhaps goes the credit of being the oldest Indian who has travelled such a long-distance by air.

On landing at Croydon the other day from a Dutch aeroplane he was greeted by his four sons who are in this country. Weather conditions having been very good all through, the flying was smooth. The old gentleman was a bit tired, but otherwise felt fine.

As Mr. Chowdhuri was travelling by aeroplane for the first time, he was terribly worried before starting. He was not sure of himself whether he would be able



Mr. A. C. Chowdhuri with his son.

to stand such a long flight, day after day, in his advanced age. Besides he was dissuaded by everyone at home who feared it was too great an adventure for him. But, he had already made up his mind—the fare was paid—and there was no turning back.

He had taken special clothes to keep him warm in high altitudes and had thought he would feel cramped and stiff for sitting for hours together at a stretch in a confined place, but to his utter surprise he found there was no need to cover himself with more than ordinary clothing, as the liner was heated and air-conditioned. It was also quite spacious and so there was ample room for one to move about. Further, the sides of the plane being insulated, the passengers could carry on conversation too in a normal voice. They could also play at cards and indulge in such other games to amuse themselves. Vegetarians and those on special diets were supplied with special foods. So, no one was in any way inconvenienced and all could travel in comfort.

Most of the route was flown above the clouds. In an interview, he said, to me, "We could hardly see the water even when over the sea. There was no jolting or rocking of the liner, the flying was perfectly smooth".

The trip has now made Mr. Chowdhuri a flying enthusiast. He regards it as the most agreeable manner of travelling, particularly for aged and infirm people, and at the same time the quickest way of getting to one's destination.

The aircraft carried passengers,

including two Bengali ladies from Dum-Dum (Calcutta), the pilot, the wireless operators and the flying mechanic. There were no mechanical troubles and so they were never in danger. The last stretch of the journey from Amsterdam to London was made by another Dutch liner.

Mr. Chowdhuri has come to London for a short visit. His eldest son, D. P. Chowdhuri, himself an expert in culinary art, has three high class Indian restaurants in the West End of London. He was specially engaged by the Indian Trade Commissioner to demonstrate to the British public at an exhibition the cor-

rect method of making curries—he well understands how to temper the flavour of curry to suit the individual taste. The second son, Ajit Chowdhuri, an honours graduate of London University who had also a brilliant academic career at Calcutta, is on the tutorial staff of the School of Oriental Studies. The other two sons are prosecuting post-graduate studies.

SNUFF AND NONSENSE

Couple Parted After 50 Years

After 50 years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. John Bunce, of Willets Lane, Denham, Bucks, spent their golden wedding anniversary apart. And all because of a pinch of snuff.

For five weeks since his wife vanished Mr. Bunce, 82 years old, has tramped the streets every day

looking for her. He said to a "News Chronicle" reporter:

"The trouble was she would take snuff in bed and I didn't like it. I told her she would either have to give up her bed or her snuff. She took me at my word and went, but I want her back."

"If you can find her, tell her that if she'll come back and look after me she can take as much snuff as she likes and do what she likes, and I won't mind."

ANSWERED "NO."

Seventy-four-year-old Mrs. Bunce (she is living not far from home, with some old friends), made this reply to his message: "No. He says that now, but I know the trouble will start again. Please do not tell him where I am."

"I have taken snuff for over 30 years and he has only just complained. The doctor told me I have to take a pinch now and again to clear my head. I know we will quarrel so I am going to keep away."

So Mr. Bunce must continue his search.



The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—**FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1** insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it

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4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.



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SPORTS REPORTING IN INDIA

(BY J. M. GANGULI.)

The importance of good reporting of sports is not yet much realised in India. To what extent it is helpful in raising the standard of games, how it creates public interest in sports, and develops right sporting spirit, how it encourages talent and merit and how it makes description of sports an enjoyable reading,—these things do not seem to weigh much with newspapers which undertake the supply of sports news and reports to their readers. A reporter who can put two sentences together or at best can think out how to insert and connect some fancy words and phrases is taken as good enough for reporting games. Even for big events newspapers here seldom show enterprise enough to engage special reporters from outside their regular staff. Such enterprise was once shown by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta, when in 1933, at the instance of its then able Sports Editor, it arranged for special critical comments on the second Test match between India and England played at Calcutta by a specialist who did not belong to the paper's reporting staff. These comments were highly appreciated, and enabled the paper to score decisively over its other contemporaries, besides helping its circulation. The popularity of those comments would be evident from the fact that they led the "Statesman" of Calcutta, which did not want to lag behind, to engage Jack Hobbs, who happened to be in India at the time as the special reporter of the "Star" of London, for covering the third Test match at Madras. Even "Forward" of Calcutta sent out a special representative to Madras. But such healthy enterprise soon died out, and the old system of leaving things to the usual staff and to the news agencies revived and has continued. Some newspapers, however, at times arrange with their news agencies to send, in addition to their ordinary report, another description in more or less different language, which those papers publish as reports by their own or by their special correspondent.

BIASED REPORTS

It is not suggesting incompetence in such reporters and correspondents to say that critical description with comments of important events by able hands always provide interesting and instructive reading, because of the freshness and unprejudiced outlook which the specialists bring to bear on their observations. A specialist is more unlikely to form a bias quickly than a mere reporter, who is led to form an idea and a prejudice from mere outward results. To illustrate the point: One of such reporters being very much impressed by the showings of Lord Tennyson's team last season in its opening engagements against some none too formidable sides, felt inspired to say at the beginning of the tour, "I cannot see the team beaten in India". Naturally, therefore, when his prophecy looked like being falsified he seemed to be ruffled, as could be seen from the bias that crept into his reports.

"He caught up Smith on the door steps of the pavilion and called him back amidst cheers from the crowd, who fully realised that the umpire's decision was wrong."

The words italicised by me betray the bias of the reporter, whose solemn duty is to be absolutely free from it. It is for him to report facts as they happen without inferring anything and without mixing up his own ideas therewith. It was therefore not his business to add that the crowd

"fully realised that the umpire's decision was wrong."

The said reporter's bias, early formed, did not remain concealed in his further writings.

"Another decision given by the same umpire this morning, which caused comment was that which gave Yardley out. It appeared that Yardley had not played the ball at all."

The words I have put in italics speak for themselves.

Again, "Yardley played forward to a good length ball from Kesar, and Hindlekar and all other fielders appealed for a catch at the wicket. The Umpire hesitated for a few seconds and then gave Yardley out."

There is in the last line a very bad insinuation against the umpire by an all-seeing enthusiastic reporter who could from the shade in the Press Gallery better judge even a l.b.w. and a catch behind than the wicket-keeper and "all other fielders", and of course than the ever-erring umpire.

So much carried away, indeed, was the above reporter by his bias that he at times forgot to keep his want of practical knowledge of cricket hidden under the fancy words and long drawn sentences that he was using. Just read: "The decision (of l.b.w.) which gave Gover out was also unsatisfactory, as Gover, a six-footer, was struck well above the knee." A cricketer, however, knows that a batsman cannot always hold himself upright like a log of wood; he has often to bend his knees and bend himself low for his strokes. And, therefore, a "six-footer" can very well be l.b.w. even though he be hit above his knee.

It should not be surprising, therefore, if such reporting be devoid of real interest; and what one reads in it is little more than a lifeless amplification of the results recorded on the score board. "Gibb sparkles", obviously because on the score board 80 runs are credited to his account. This "sparkling" of Gibbs is evidently enough from the scores without being pointed out. What one really looks for in reports is a picture of the game as it was played, the tactics adopted, how the tactics worked, how and why players failed or succeeded, etc.

DO JUSTICE

Another undesirable result of basing reports and comments on mere scores is that it tends to discourage merit and give too much credit to mere feats, a thing which cannot be conducive to the interest of a game. An opening batsman, for instance, who removes the snick off the new ball and wears down the bowling, and thus smooths the way of the later batsmen is passed over in the report because of his not having scored many runs, while a seventh man, say who goes recklessly out to collect runs, is unduly applauded. He may have played very faulty cricket, may have given several chances, but, yet, only if he has been lucky to make a big score he is held up majestically in contrast to the former who laid the foundation of subsequent scores.

Similarly in bowling. A reporter who gives undue weight to the final bowling analysis does wrong to unlucky bowlers and to his readers.

As I have said, such unsound reporting is bound to tend to discourage merit and incline players to merely seek personal success, an inclination which is often in

evidence in Indian teams.

For all those reasons sports associations and organisations, which are endeavouring to popularise sports and games in the country and to raise their standards, must not omit to look to

the improvement of sports reporting as well. By co-operating with them in the above matter newspapers in India can render very useful service to the cause of sports. They are also themselves to be greatly benefited thereby, for improved reporting by able open-minded critics and reporters is bound to enhance their popularity with the public.

"PURIFICATION BY FIRE"

Progress Of Cremation Movement In Britain

"Man has lived for thousands of years by the aid of fire. With fire he has cooked his food and warmed his hearth, and now, once again he has turned to fire for the purification of the discarded body," said Mr. G. le B. Diamond, engineer and general manager of the Folkestone Gas and Coke Company, and M. T. V. Garrud, chief industrial representative of the Gas Light and Coke Company, London, in a paper on "Gas in the service of cremation," to the conference on cremation at Oxford.

The progress of the cremation movement had been more rapid during the past two or three years than at any time in its history. The educational work of the Cremation Society and others was steadily having its effect and never was the time more opportune, for in this modern age customs were continually revised and changed.

It appeared that the gas industry was destined to play an ever larger part in providing the movement with a swift, clean, hygienic, and aesthetic means of disposal,

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES OF AMERICAN FARM WIVES

The Pennsylvania Farmer magazine has compiled a list of ten electrical appliances favoured most by the housewives of American farmers as aids in lightening their home tasks. These are washing machines, irons, radios, refrigerators, pumps that supply running water, vacuum cleaners, lights, ranges, ironmachines and food mixtures. The movement toward electrification of the farm has made rapid strides forward in the United States during the past five years. There are now 27 million electric customers in the United States, a gain of 794,000 during 1937. Of those newly connected about 157,000 were farms bringing the total number of agricultural users to 1,200,000. During the past year, farm consumption of electric power in the nation increased 24.4 p.c. Contrast this with England where about 40 p.c. of homes in localities where electric service is available still have no electricity.

for in the British Isles there were 41 crematoriums, and gas provided the medium in 33 of them.—"Manchester Guardian."

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DIGESTIVE TONIC

DELAY is DANGEROUS

End it with NOVUM

After years of research Dr. Lessor of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrual delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "Time" or with in 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request. Price per bottle of 21 Capsules. Rs. 12-6-0. SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes. Price per bottle of 90 Pills. Rs. 21. (Postage and Packing Free.)



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THE WORLD OF STAMPS

A Saint And His Story

(By Muriel Nissen)

On Whit-Tuesday of each year the tiny town of Echternach in Luxembourg becomes the scene of a remarkable religious observance, the procession of holy dancers. Almost without interruption the rite has been observed for the past seven centuries, raising the town from obscurity for one day a year. Thousands of tourists come to witness the ceremony, and now it has been perpetuated on a postage stamp.

It was an English born saint, Willibrord by name, who provided Echternach's claim to distinction. Willibrord was born in Northumbria in 658. He studied at the Abbey of Ripon near York, then spent twelve years in Ireland, a centre of ecclesiastical learning. Willibrord, adopting the life of a missionary, went to preach to the people of Northern Germany. Pippin of Herstal, a man of influence in that land, befriended Willibrord and sent him to Rome where he was consecrated as a Bishop. He returned to Frisia, a district near the mouth of the Rhine, and established his see at Utrecht. For several years he pursued his missionary work, and

librord. Following them come the religious dancers who ascend the steps to the church by taking three steps forward and two back. Many persons afflicted with epilepsy and St. Vitus dance also perform this rite, for the saint has a special reputation in the curing of these ailments.

And now on postage stamps, where anything may happen and most things do, we have a graphic presentation of the old custom. In observance of the twelfth centenary of St. Willibrord's death, Luxembourg has issued a set of six postage stamps with surtax. The set is an extremely handsome one. The procession itself is pictured on the highest denomination, 5 plus 5 francs, printed in violet. Portraits of St. Willibrord appear on the 35 centime plus 10c., blue green and 1Fr.75 plus 50c., blue. The 70c., plus 10c., black, pictures the town hall of Echternach, on the 1Fr.25 plus 25c., carmine is shown the Pavilion of Echternach, and the Basilica, Abbey and parish church appear on the 3Fr. plus 2Fr., claret.

The dates on the stamp provide an oddity. English authorities do not agree on the year of the saint's death, some placing it in 738, others in 739. The dates on the stamp are 739-1939, which would indicate that the authorities of Luxembourg, wishing to please both schools of thought, date the stamp to conform with one theory and issue it to comply with another.

Canadian Issue

Five of Canada's eleven provinces are represented in the Dominion's new stamp set, released on June 15th. The adhesives are all of the excellence we have come to expect from Canadian stamps and present a very attractive array of varied scenery.

Government is represented on the 10 cent, red-lake, which pictures the interior of the Parliament Building at Ottawa, Ontario. History contributes two scenes, Fort Garry gate on the 20 cent, red-brown value and the Chateau de Ramesay on the 1 dol. dark purple. Fort Garry was the tiny settlement from which the city of Winnipeg in Manitoba grew. Chateau de Ramesay is one of the show places of Montreal. It was built in 1705 by the French governor whose name it bears and after the British conquest in 1745 became the official residence of the governor of Montreal. When the American forces took Montreal in 1775 the chateau was the headquarters of General Wooster, and later of Benedict Arnold while he was still a loyal soldier of the Revolution. The building has since occupied many roles, serving

as a court house, school, and education office. It is now a museum administered by the Society of Numismatists and Antiquaries. (Where are the philatelists?)

Two industrial views complete the pictorial side of the set. On the 50 cent, green we have a picture of Vancouver Harbour, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and Canada's chief port.

On the blue 6 cent, air mail we see a scene on the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories.

The 20 cent, special delivery stamp, printed in red, presents in imposing size, the Canadian coat of arms.

More National Products

The "national economy" stamp series being issued bit by bit from Bulgaria, is certainly going to be an attractive item when it is complete. Another unit in the set has appeared, and several more are scheduled. The latest design appears, as did the others, in a unit of two stamps having the same value but different colouring. The vineyard trade is honoured on this stamp with a picture of a peasant girl holding two huge bunches of grapes. The value of the adhesive is 4 leva, the colours wine-red and light brown.

The industries honoured on future stamps, according to present plans, will be harvesting, sunflower culture, rose growing, strawberry farming, tobacco growing and ranching.

Medical Congress Honoured

The republic of Lebanon in Asia Minor recently issued a set of four stamps in conjunction with a medical congress held in the capital city of Beirut. The stamps were for air mail use, and the design, which was the same for all values, pictured the building where the congress gathered. The values and colours are: 2 Piastre.

green; 3P., orange; 5P., grey and 10P., claret.

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is the Yarra River, and what stamp pictures it?
2. On what adhesive will you find a Mussulman Cemetery?
3. What country has honoured St. Publius on its stamps?
4. What African stamp pictures a Pasteur Institute?
5. The Insignia of a Rifle Club has been used as the design for what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Ludovico Ariosto was an Italian poet who lived from 1474 to 1533. He is pictured on a stamp of his native land issued in 1932.
2. A chamois hunter appears on a 1930 stamp of Liechtenstein.
3. In 1860, New Brunswick issued a stamp bearing a portrait of the Prince of Wales, who later became Edward VII.
4. Guanacaste is a province of Costa Rica. During the 1890's possession of the territory was disputed between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While the argument was being settled, residents of the area were permitted to purchase Costa Rican stamps below face value and surcharge them for use within that territory.
5. On a stamp issued by the Netherlands in 1936 you will find a cherub carrying a posthorn.

(COPYRIGHT).



established many churches, including a Benedictine Abbey at Echternach. When Frisia was conquered by Rathbod, Willibrord went into exile and his abbey was burned. The bishop carried on his work in the lands of Brabant, Denmark and Helgoland, but returned to Echternach upon the death of Rathbod. He rebuilt the church there, and when he died in 739 his remains were placed in the oratory of the abbey. Willibrord was honoured as a saint immediately after his death. Throughout the middle ages, the monastery of Echternach held a position of high importance.

The church wherein lies the remains of the Saint is reached by 60 steps, which are the centre of the Whit-Tuesday ceremonies.

A procession of singers winds through the streets of the small town chanting a hymn to St. Wil-

THREE-IN-ONE POSER

THIS puzzle is really three problems in one—a magic square, an anagram and a geographical quiz. Here is how you go about solving it: Rearrange the letters which follow the numbers so as to form the names of 25 cities. Several of these cities are in Canada; the remainder are in the United States.

When you think you have the correct names, write the number of the city on the map at the place where you think it is situated. Then add up the numbers in the squares. If you have

guessed and situated the cities correctly, the numbers in the squares will total the same in every row, vertical, horizontal and diagonal.

1. Chordnim. 2. Samnido. 3. Nehale. 4. Pamat. 5. Allsad. 6. Blacot. 7. Saveglont. 8. Growgeton. 9. Arico. 10. Hennecey. 11. Scajkon. 12. Revend. 13. Totired. 14. Gwinpine. 15. Aimmi. 16. Eriper. 17. Lemontar. 18. Wennorseal. 19. A slope. 20. Toyand. 21. Iospider. 22. Tatalan. 23. Potake. 24. Banaly. 25. Temucal.

Can you solve it?



(For Solution See Page 55).



FRESH AS THE DAWN!

Constipation and its allied ills sap the strength—take Castophene before retiring at night and you will rise in the morning fresh and vigorous ready to face another day's work. A chocolate laxative easy and pleasant to take.

Obtainable everywhere.

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P.O. BOX 88, KARACHI.

A Page For Women

EUROPEAN EDUCATION: THE MISFITS

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

My Dear Kamla,
I went to visit an old friend at the hospital who is undergoing a long convalescence. There I met Hari's sister and the conversation turned to Hari and his work. What I heard quite spoilt my dinner for me that night, not because I am in any way interested in this young man more than in any other, but because his problems have become the problems of so many young men to-day. After a very expensive seven years'

education (or mis-education shall we call it?) abroad, he has come home without his degree but with an English wife. He has, however, got some diploma to pacify the enraged parent, who was Rs. 40,000 short in his bank balance by the time Hari had put the finishing touch to himself with a diploma. I think if the father had not put his foot down he would have been a few thousand shorter yet.

A Complete Misfit

I have met the young man on a couple of occasions and find there is nothing actually wrong with him. But, there the question is what is right with him. He is a complete misfit in his environment. Like many another average man of to-day he wants to upset society and the Government and has all the slogans of the Hyde Park speakers ready at his fingers' tips, with which to impress the relations and friends. He, like all of us, wants all kinds of reforms very urgently, but hasn't a single plan in his head to bring them about nor does he want to take the least bit of trouble to help those who are working for them. He dresses in a most expensive English mode and smokes the most expensive cigars that he buys with his father's money. He doesn't believe in Swadeshi, because he would rather not fatten the purse of the Indian capitalist. In some distant future he has a vague notion that he will get into khadi. He tries to talk English with what he thinks in the pure English accent, but the idioms and phrases that he uses give away the kind of society he must have mixed in, to any one who knows England and the English—but I suppose there are so many who don't, that it works here.

Then, there is a wife, a very well meaning elderly woman who feels rather lost, but tries bravely to wear sarees and parade before relatives attempting to identify herself with the Indians. The younger ones among the relations have taken the sensible attitude of being friendly and making Hari and his wife as comfortable among them as they can, while the older ones continue to scoff. According to Hari's sister the reaction to playing—Indian has set in already. Perhaps she found it did not work—it never does, you know. Now it is all "we English" again.

They have come to their everyday normal life, when the wage-earner must provide the wage, but none is forthcoming, as a



Mrs. Kamalabai Trilokekar, M.A., has been appointed as the Honorary Bench Magistrate at Madanapalle.

Mrs. Trilokekar is the wife of Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, M.A., a well-known educationist who served for nearly 30 years in the cause of education for Indian boys and girls. He served in Madras and Bombay Presidencies and at present is the Principal of the Giri Rao Memorial Theosophical High School at Madanapalle. Mrs. Trilokekar was educated at the R'shi Valley School and graduated at Mysore. She then joined the Hindu University at Benares, where she received the M.A. Degree.

Mrs. Trilokekar is the Vice-President of the Madanapalle Baby Home and has been devoting much of her time for the uplift of the Indian women and children.



The difference between a conversationalist and a chatterer is the former has something to offer while the latter just wears out his audience.

Change Of Coiffure Creates New Personality



Would you believe that a change of coiffure could add so much to a girl's beauty? This is Miss Ann Wright of New York who landed a model's job soon after a famous hair stylist made this delightful change by emphasizing her individual charm.

BEAUTY AND YOU

(BY PATRICIA LINDSAY.)

If you have been down in the dumps and life has grown humdrum it is time you changed your coiffure!

An outstanding physician urges women to occasionally change their hair dress. He claims it boosts their dejected spirits and gives them a new outlook on life. "It is almost miraculous," he says, "how a new and becoming hair style can give a woman fresh beauty and thus change the current course of her life. Her interest in things somehow becomes stimulated anew and in a short time the period of dejection passes."

Well, we all get to feeling pretty down in the dumps by midsummer so perhaps we had better do something about our heads! There is no doubt in my mind that a change of hair dress can actually change a woman's personality. Remember how woman's emancipation came along with the wave for bobbing hair? Many a woman who cut off her long straight tresses simultaneously shook herself of outmoded social restrictions. She looked younger, felt younger and acted younger. Even

job is a remote possibility still. In the meantime, a baby is expected to arrive. The father gives an allowance, but demands that they conform to every wish of his in matters great and small, a very galling thing for all young people to-day, and much more so for those who have been hall-marked

(Continued On Page 41)

grandmothers turned into belles and beauties!

PLAN WITH YOUR HAIR

The intelligent way to go about changing the style of her hair dress is to sit before your mirror after you have given your hair a thorough brushing away from the scalp. Comb your hair back from the face, then closely analyze your face. Determine which hair-do will accent your good features and soften your less glamorous ones.

If you can afford it go to an expert stylist and let him take you in hand. Otherwise go to a good barber and get a hair cut once you have decided on the exciting new style. Try to suit your type, your mood, your clothes. Try all sorts of parts until you find one that does a lot for you.

OFF THE FACE

The trend of summer hair styles is definitely off the face—up above the ears on the sides but sufficiently long in back to make hats becoming. In daytime the "skull" setting is still fashionable but at night you should try to crush it high and fasten it with combs, flowers or jewelled hair pins.

However, if the high-off-the-face style is not becoming to you just don't embrace it. Perhaps short or long bangs are more flattering. Or the plain madonna like combing.

It all depends upon your face. Its shape, its age, its features. Play around until you strike something interesting and then live up to it! Get a kick out of the change!

Now I know why smart women use this cream

My complexion flatters me as never before

How surprised and delighted you will be when you see how the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream improves your complexion. Just spread a thin film of this cream over your face. See how velvety it makes your skin. See what a perfect powder base it is... and what a smooth finish it lends to your make-up, preserving it for hours. But it does a lot more than that. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. And here is a little secret for you. Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes and other little imperfections that sometimes mar a beautiful skin. Keep your complexion looking its loveliest by the daily use of Perfect Vanishing Cream.



Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

TRAIN JOURNEY

(By ENVER KUREISHI)

It was a tiny third class compartment with sleeping accommodation for six only. It had four lower berths and two upper ones. On the upper berths there was a bewildering mass of luggage. The four lower berths were occupied. They were tiny berths and consequently the legs of the passengers protruded from them grotesquely. On the extreme end, the berth was occupied by a woman. She was dressed in a pale, saffron-coloured saree and around her ankles she displayed great, silver, anklets which gleamed softly as the dim light played on them.

On the next berth, was a man of massive proportions. He looked exactly what he was—a clerk. He was the woman's husband. He was a middle-aged man, fat and corpulent and somewhat ludicrous to look at. He was slightly bald and wore large horn-rimmed spectacles. There was a haughty, arrogant look about him. He looked at the two peasants who occupied the remaining two berths contemptuously. They amused him but he took care not to let them know it. Whenever he addressed them, there was faint tinge of irony in his manner. He thought they were a frightfully uneducated lot and he treated them with frigid condescension.

The peasants, on the other hand, looked on him with awe and respect. They respected the learning which they thought he

possessed and always addressed him as "Sahib" interspersed with a few obsequious "Huzoor's".

The peasants were quite ordinary peasants. They were the owners of most of the bundles that were littered all over the compartment, often in the most impossible of places.

When they talked, they talked very loudly, much to the disgust of the Clerk who has labouring through a yellow jacket edition of "The Valley of Ghosts" by Edgar Wallace. Sometimes in his august presence they even went so far as to forget themselves and sing. They sang peculiar, tuneless songs with a typically, peasant intonation. When they told each other stories they expected you to listen to them and when necessary, even pass critical remarks; and when you didn't do this, the disappointment shone in their faces almost like the glow of a street lamp. At the moment they were sleeping, after being snubbed twice by the Clerk, once when he very studiously avoided passing any critical remarks when one of them related an impossible ghost story; and once, when they had sung in unison and he had "told them off". Now, covered with a thin, coarse, blanket they snored placidly.

The clerk closed his book with a bang and settled down to sleep. It was a very dark night. The slow passenger train ploughed on wearily through a great chasm of darkness. Now and then there came the loud, drawn-out whistle from the engine and then the rhythmic chug-chug-chug-chug of the train as it rumbled along through the desolate night.

Presently with disconcerting suddenness the train pulled up at a little wayside station. It was a dark, little station without even a raised platform. Two dim, kerosene oil lights flickered from the opposite ends of the tiny platform. It was altogether a depressing and dismal station.

There came the crunching of feet on the gravel and presently the door of the compartment opened. Then a frail, little boy—he was barely fifteen—stepped in. In his hand he carried a little brown parcel. As he clambered into the compartment he clasped this parcel against his breast. Somewhat breathlessly he sat down. Meanwhile the other occupants set up rubbing their sleep-laden eyes. The first to notice the new-comer was the clerk. At the intrusion he sat up abruptly. He surveyed the boy critically, antagonistically. Then he spoke:

"Can't you see this compartment is over-crowded? Go further up! There is much more space in the other compartments."

The boy looked at him for a bare moment. He did not say a word. There was an appealing, wistful look in his eyes,—but he did not attempt to move.

The boy was slim almost to the point of emaciation. His shirt and loose flowing 'dhoti' were in tatters besides being caked with mud and dirt. His head was shaved and there was a peculiar expression on his face. You did not know whether it was a wistful or a sullen expression. He clutched the brown parcel in his hand firmly—almost as if his life de-

pendended on it.

The clerk gave him a scathing look. This time he spoke with greater sharpness.

"There is no room here. Go into the next compartment!"

The boy did not reply—instead he raised himself slightly, slipped the parcel under him and then stared out of the window. He was sitting on the edge of the berth occupied by the clerk. Before the other could think of anything else to say there came the shrill blast of the whistle and the train with a great lurch moved out of the station; then the clerk lost his temper.

"I'll teach you to get into a crowded compartment" he said glaring balefully, and then, with a slight push he sent the boy sprawling on to the floor. The boy raised himself gently and then made a sudden grab at the parcel which he gripped firmly in his hands again. He moved away and sat on the edge of the berth occupied by the clerk's wife. He hardly sat down when the woman yelled out to him: "Move away you filthy boy! You smell horribly!"

He looked at her with the same expression on his face. There was something about him that was strangely peculiar. He did not utter a sound. He did not even look at her, nor did he move from the berth. The clerk's face flushed a dull red colour and in his eyes there came a savage glint. He got up and then with another push sent the boy sprawling on to the floor for a second time.

For a fleeting second the boy remained exactly where he had fallen. Then he raised himself, clutched his parcel firmly, and moved away towards the berths occupied by the peasants.

Before he could sit down the clerk called out to the peasants: "Teach him a lesson. Don't let him sit on your berths. If he wants to sit down make him sit on the floor!"

The peasants looked at each other: they hesitated ever so slightly. Then one of them said: "You can't sit here with us. If you want to sit down, lie on the floor. There is no room for you here. The Sahib Bahadur is very angry with you—if you take my advice you will get into the next compartment at the very next stop."

Still the boy did not reply. He looked at them with the same peculiar expression on his face and without another word sank down on the floor. He made a pillow of his little brown parcel; rested his head on it and closed his eyes; almost immediately he fell asleep. Soon he was snoring loudly, placidly.

Presently the clerk's wife remarked casually "Don't you think there is something very odd about the boy? He did not speak once—even after the way you pushed him. I wonder what he has got in that parcel. He seems to value it very much."

"Yes, I wonder," muttered her husband "I noticed how he clung to it. Probably he has stolen something, and has wrapped it up in that brown paper. These type of boys are great thieves."

At the mention of the word "Thieves" the woman sat up abruptly and with one sweep of her

hand detached the solid, silver anklet from one of her feet, with another similar movement she removed the other, at the same time she gave her husband a meaning glance. He nodded his approval.

"Yes, you don't want to get up in the morning and find the anklets missing."

"I am frightened", she said apprehensively, "I think the boy is a thief; I don't even think he has got a ticket. He is bound to steal something."

The clerk nodded his head. "Yes we must watch the fellow. He might steal anything. You never know these type of boys steal anything from a pair of old slippers to a suitcase."

A look of alarm came over the woman's face; "Don't you think we better see what's in the parcel? I am sure he has stolen something from one of the other compartments. Did you notice the way he came in—he was quite breathless? He must have been running."

For an answer the clerk rose abruptly and strode to where the boy lay outstretched. He shot out a fat, clammy hand and seized the parcel from under the boy's head. The peasants sat up abruptly, they were enjoying the drama immensely. From their faces you knew they expected something awful to emerge from the brown parcel—probably the blood-stained relic of a gruesome murder. Meanwhile the boy slept peacefully.

With studied calm—as befitting a man in his station of life—the clerk unwrapped the paper parcel. The peasants were quite excited. Even the clerk's wife sat up and moved towards her husband. There was a mild look of distress on her face. She did not know what would come out of the parcel.

Then with a great flourish, something like that of a proud showman, the clerk unwrapped the parcel and out came a thick wad of printed handbills. His jaw dropped with disappointment. He had already visualised the prospects of pulling the chain and of handing over the young criminal to the guard; it would have been a great moment of triumph for him! In the eyes of the other passengers he would have become quite a hero. The peasants were likewise disappointed; so was the woman.

"It's only paper!" commented one of the peasants with ill-concealed disgust.

"I wonder what these handbills are about anyway" muttered the clerk. Then detaching one from the rest he read the printed notice. A look of distress came over his face. The notice read:—

"To those whom it may concern: I am a destitute boy without any father or mother. I am 'absolutely dumb' and I have not even a tongue. Heaven will shower its blessing upon you and all your near and dear ones if you could please help me in any way. Even the smallest assistance will be welcome. I will pray to the Almighty God to bless you and yours. Please help a friendless orphan and God will reward you for your act of kindness."

A gust of wind swept in; it seemed as if the bleak darkness of the night poured in through the open windows.

(THE END.)



Pyorrhoea attacks 4 out of 5 people over 40. It mars their appearance, makes their gums soft and ugly. A half-way toothpaste—one that just cleans teeth—can't protect you against this or other gum infection. To keep the beauty of your smile use FORHAN'S toothpaste. Because it contains a special ingredient which safeguards gums against infection, FORHAN'S keeps teeth sparkling white, gums sound and healthy. Guard your smile with Forhan's. Buy a tube today!



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Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

Hopeful Outlook Before The Cricket Club Of India

(By J. C. MAITRA)

When the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla took charge of the affairs of the Cricket Club of India, Limited, a few months ago, everybody concerned with it heaved a sigh of relief. They thought that with his genius, ability, driving force and influence Sir Nowroji would be able to save the Club from the crisis through which it was passing. During his short tenure of office as Chairman he succeeded in no small measure, after taking complete stock of the situation, in finding ways and means to avert the disaster. But his sudden passing away in Europe where he had gone on a holiday, came as a terrible blow to the club as to all other institutions to which Sir Nowroji was attached. It created a gap in the administration which was impossible for anybody to fill with any degree of confidence and justice. All were upset again. Now the Club needs extreme caution in moving in the path chalked out by their great departed leader.

THE SAVIOUR

The magnitude of the task before the Club can be imagined from the fact that after paying up the respectable sum of Rs. 7,85,000, it still owes the prodigious amount of Rupees twelve lakhs and a half. In addition, there is a recurring expense of about two and a half lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of the Club and the Stadium. These figures are bound to stupefy an ordinary mortal. He cannot think of a measure which would pave the way for meeting these liabilities. But, fortunately for the Club, it had a man of the stamp of the late Sir Nowroji who knew how to make the best out of a bad job. He set about his task in all earnestness and thought out plans to rescue the institution from its depth of morass and dependency.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club on 24th April last Sir Nowroji gave vent to his feelings in this wise:—"I am convinced that it is the most anxious concern of not only the members of this Club but also of all lovers of sport throughout India that this magnificent club and great institution must be saved at all costs. To allow it to close down would be a tragedy and if that even happens and I need hardly say we shall do our very best to see it shall never happen, the stock of India's prestige throughout the sporting world will receive a serious set-back."

PATIALA'S GENEROSITY

Therefore, the first thing Sir Nowroji did was to get all the claims against the Club properly checked and its liabilities definitely fixed. Then the question was how to pay them back. It was soon realised that it was impossible to meet them at once or within a short space of time. The only way open was to raise the amount by Debentures. This proposal, it is gratifying to note, has met with ready approval from all quarters. The most noteworthy fact in this connection is the loan advanced by the late

Maharaja of Patiala. It was a common belief that the late Maharaja had let down the Club very badly in regard to his financial obligations. It now transpires that he not only paid Rs. 50,000 towards the Patiala Pavilion, but actually advanced moneys to the extent of Rs. 2,25,000 to save the institution!

GREATEST BENEFACTOR

The late Maharaja was undoubtedly the greatest benefactor of the club. He was its father in every sense of the term. Nobody has done more for it than he did. The present Maharaja is following in the footsteps of his great father. In order to find a helping hand to the Club, he generously offered to convert the said loan into Debentures of the Club. The executive of Tata and Sons, of which Sir Nowroji was the illustrious chief, have promised to take up Debentures to the tune of Rs. 50,000. Many others have followed suit including the Viceroy and the Jam Saheb. The Islam Gymkhana has come forward with an offer of Rs. 10,000. Up to now over three lakhs of rupees worth of Debentures have been subscribed. Zealous efforts are being made to get the remaining nine lakhs subscribed at an early date. As the interest has been fixed at a rather tempting rate, namely, five per cent. per annum, it should not take long to cover up the amount. In this affair Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co., the Contractors, and the principal creditors of the Club are playing a praiseworthy part. I am told Mr. Shapoorji is prepared to help the Club as far as possible in this respect.

WELL BALANCED BUDGET

Having settled the question of the debt, Sir Nowroji had to tackle the problems of revenue and expenditure. How satisfactorily he did it, may be gauged from the fact, as explained by Sir Homi Mody, the new Chairman of the Club, the other day at a meeting, that during the last two months they were able to repay Sundry debts to the tune of Rs. 92,000 after meeting their regular expenses. If this can be done in slack months, surely the busy season of winter months would show much better results. It is stated that every effort is being made to increase the income and reduce the expenses. The ground rent of Rs. 69,000 and interest of Rs. 60,000 per annum are no doubt big figures. The other recurring expenses are also fairly high. But the club will have income sufficient to cover them and spare enough to repay all the liabilities within a period of twelve years.

INCREASING PROSPECTS OF INCOME

I understand the Club has a spare plot of land near the Stadium admeasuring 12,000 square yards which they propose to lease out at the rent prevailing in the area that is, a higher rate than they are paying to the Government. Then they have shops and office-rooms to let which will fetch them a robust income. The membership fees and catering would make up a substantial

sum. Then there is the Pentangular Tournament. Now that the dispute over the seating accommodation has been satisfactorily settled, the Pentangular will prove an excellent source of income. We are told that the all-India Lawn Tennis Championships and the Inter-Provincial Tennis Tournaments will also be staged at the Brabourne Stadium. Needless to mention that this will bring in an additional revenue to the coffers of the Club. Last but not the least, are the periodical visits of foreign Cricket Teams. They will also add substantially to their income.

JASDANWALLA'S EFFORTS.

It will be seen from the above that the Club has every chance of coming out of its present troubles unscathed within ten or twelve years. Only it needs to be managed with the greatest care. The present Honorary Secretary, Abi Jasdhanwalla is making earnest and energetic efforts to save the institution. With the help and co-operation from all sides and able guidance from its new chairman, he should succeed. As a cosmopolitan club and of an All-India character, it has the seeds of a national institution. There may be people who do not like some of the present features of the Club, like the Cocktail Dances, and its high fees. But these can be

changed after the Club has weathered its present storm. As a matter of fact Sir Nowroji had said the same thing before his departure for Europe. It is now incumbent on all the citizens of Bombay in particular and the sportsmen of India in general to assist the Club in whatever way they can.

FITTING MEMORIALS.

Before I conclude I must refer to the memorial which is being proposed to immortalise the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla. There was also a proposal to raise a suitable memorial in honour of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Both of them have done so much for the Club that nobody can forget them. In grateful acknowledgment of their services, the sporting public should raise a fitting memorial in this city. Funds are being raised. Several handsome donations have been already promised. Suggestions are also being made in various quarters as to the form of the memorial. I have no doubt the Committee which has been appointed by the Club, with Sir Homi Mody as chairman, will do their utmost in this matter. I shall discuss the form of the memorial in a subsequent article. Now I shall heartily associate myself with appeal for donations from the public and public institutions.

"Backed Horses By The Stars"

FATE OF WOMAN'S £80

A claim that he was an astrologer who read the stars to back horses was made at Middlesex Sessions, when William Gallon (60), was charged with obtaining £80 by false pretences from Mrs. Frances Bell. Gallon, who had been committed for trial from Brentford, pleaded not guilty, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Mrs. Bell, of Whitton Manor Road, Isleworth, said that when she answered an advertisement requiring a partner with £100, she met Gallon, who said that he was a sea captain and had a yacht, the Narcissus. He also said that he was an astrologer and read horoscopes by the stars. He backed horses by the stars, and part of her duty would be to telephone bets to firms of bookmakers with whom he had an account.

Gallon said that he owned a cinema and a dance-hall, and that he wanted £100 from her because she would have to handle his money, and it would act as a surety. She paid him £80 and signed an agreement drawn up by her husband to receive a wage of £6 a week. She received three weeks wages, but when she wanted to end the agreement he did not return her money. She acted as a sort of clerk.

BECAME UNEASY.

"I became uneasy because there was so little to do," she added. "All I did was to telephone through a few bets to bookmakers. Gallon said that there would be more work later." When she found that he had opened an account with a firm of bookmakers in her name Gallon said he had done so because if they got to know that he had a secret source of information he would not be able to back heavily. In reply to

Mr. Boyd Carpenter (defending), Mrs. Bell denied that she knew her money was to be used for backing horses.

Gallon, in evidence, said that he was a retired master mariner—married, with six children. He told Mrs. Bell that he wanted a partner for a joint betting business. He denied that he said that he owned a yacht or the cinema. There is a yacht, Narcissus, 816 tons, which is put forward for sale, added Gallon, who stated that the price was £25,000, and that he had found a client for it in France. Answering Mr. Vernon Gattle (prosecuting), he said that he was absolutely certain he would win money with Mrs. Bell's £100.

Mr. Gattle: Is it your system of astrology?—No, with £100 without any difficulty I can pay anyone £1 a day for every race day. (Laughter).

Mr. Gattle: Have you the £80 now?—No.

Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C., the deputy chairman: How much have you?—Four and sevenpence.

Gallon said that he intended to repay Mrs. Bell when he obtained a new partner, but he had been unable to do so before the police court proceedings began.

Mr. Gattle: Did you think Mrs. Bell a very stupid woman?—No.

Detective Sergeant Gould said that Gallon had told him that for the last eight years he had earned his living as a professional backer of horses. There was one previous conviction at Hoxton in 1927 for false pretences.

Describing it as a "very mean fraud," Sir Reginald sentenced Gallon to six months' imprisonment, which would be in the second division in view of the state of his health.

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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

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WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a Prosperous and Progressive Indian Insurance Company that has broken all records in New Business procurement and Bonus declaration, respectable and influential gentlemen to work as organisers in each of the districts of Bombay City, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri on excellent salary and prospects. Apply immediately to Box No. 9305, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced, qualified and trained graduate Superintendent expert also in different industries to supervise the different institutions of the B.K.E. and I. Trust from 1-10-38. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. Apply with testimonials to: L. Bansi Dhar Kapoor Kagzi, Guru Bazaar, Amritsar. (10666)

Wanted one M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor as Medical Officer for the Sheth Morarbhaj Vijbhukhandas Hospital, Surat, for women and children. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 20. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 10th September, 1938, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, A. D. Cooper, Hon. Secretary, C.D.D.G., Surat. (9286)

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Wanted a Highly Experienced Blender for our Cig. Mfg. concern. A European, Anglo-Indian, Bengali or Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable to.....U.P. Tobacco Co., Saharanpur. (10693)

52. TO BE LET

To Be Let Single and Double Rooms, with water accommodation, electric light, at Madhavwady, Naigam Cross Road, near Dadar G.P. Rly. Station, apply Bhalya.

To Let—Whole also Half-Blocks "Dias Lodge," Rana Street, Grant Road. See owner within. Rent Rs. 40. (10685)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let for Hindoos Only—Airy, spacious flat, top floor at "Rama Mansion" No. 3, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, one drawing room, three bed-rooms, one kitchen, four bath-rooms, two godowns, two latrines and one separate bath-room and latrine for servants. Apply Mr. Narayan Purshram, J.P., or Phone No. 41208. (10699)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur, (Sind). (R10510)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10637)

Kisans' Notice To Factory Owners

M. P. C. C. Negotiating With Company For Settlement

The struggle of the Peasants against the Kalamb Sugar Factory of Messrs. Marsland and Price & Co., entered a new phase with the service of notice on the company by the Secretary of the Peasants' Committee announcing the determination of the peasants to launch Satyagraha, if the company did not give a sympathetic consideration to the Peasants' demands.

The notice was sent by Mr. Vishwasrao Mandhre on the 23rd and a reply is solicited within a week.

The demands communicated to the Company are as follows:—
Restoration of leased lands to the original owners.

In case it is not possible for the Company to restore lands three-fold increase in the rents reserved at present.

Continuous and profitable employment in the farm or factory to all the lessors.

Preferential employment in the Company to all local people.

Re-instatement of all discharged peasants.

Dismissal of officers, unsympathetic to the peasants.

Polite and sympathetic treatment to the peasants.

Withdrawal of all cases arising out of peasants' movement.

Recognition to the peasants' committee.

Simultaneously with the notice to the Company letters were sent

by Mr. Mandre to the M.P.C.C. and the Poona District Congress Committee requesting their help to the peasants in their struggle with the Company. Mr. Mandhre received a reply on 26th August from Mr. T. R. Deogirikar the secretary of the M.P.C.C. informing that the M.P.C.C. is also moving in the matter and advising that no hasty steps should be taken.

The Peasants' Committee is according awaiting the result of the M.P.C.C.'s negotiations with the Company. In the meanwhile the cases against some members of the Peasants' Committee instituted by the Company for alleged obstruction are proceeding in the court at Indapur. There is a move to get these cases postponed pending the result of the negotiations between the peasants and the Company.

Old Order Still In Vogue In Delhi!

Political Workers Haunted & Harassed By Police; Delhi Congress Committee's President Directs Grave Charges Against Authorities

Maulana Noor-ud-din Behari, President of the District Congress Committee, Delhi, has issued the following statement to the press:—

At a time when the Congress is in office in seven provinces and the talk of direct action is being heard no-where, the decision of the D. C. C., Delhi, to prepare for Civil Disobedience requires a word of explanation.

The state of affairs obtaining in this province is such as can never be tolerable to self respecting citizens. We have no civil liberties worth the name here. Anybody can be expelled from the province at a moment's notice. While political prisoners convicted of violence and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, are being released, not only in Congress provinces, but also in provinces with Ministries branded as reactionaries, not a single soul has been set free from Delhi jail. On the contrary a single act that may displease those in power, is sufficient for them to clip dozens of patriots behind the bars. Those who had the honour to serve their country at great sacrifice, are being haunted by the C.I.D. at every step and quit orders have been served not only on many local workers but also on those who paid occasional visits to the town. Does one expect that a healthy public life can develop in an atmosphere like this?

You will find very few places in British India where the Municipal Committee is presided over by a Deputy Collector. The New Delhi Municipal Committee is the eighth wonder of the world. The Committee has got 3 nominated non official members and the rest officials. The District Board follows the footsteps of the so called Municipal Committees.

The lot of the villagers in the province is far worse than that of the citizens. They cannot dig wells even in their own lands without paying a tax for that. In other provinces, realization of land revenue is suspended and

due remission allowed, when there are bad days, but here in this province, a deputation of Kisans tried to wait upon the Chief Commissioner, but was turned back unceremoniously. The Begar is there. The highhandedness is there. Written complaints have been made to officials about bribery prevalent among officials and open allegations have been made on public platforms, but neither have the accusers been brought to books nor have steps been taken to enquire into the allegations and to remove the evil if it does exist anywhere.

The Congress stands for complete independence; but we have not got even a semblance of independence here. Is it possible for the country to attain freedom while the Capital and the three hundred and fifty villages surrounding it are kept tied with such bonds of slavery? We have to do away with this condition, at any cost, and we have an assurance from the A. I. C. C. office to the effect that the Congress Working Committee would not come in the way of our fight for freedom but would be helpful to it. We take no pleasure in sending to jail hundreds of ladies and gentlemen of the city and from outside who have written to us to offer their co-operation in our campaign; but we have no way out.

The demands of the people are being prepared and will be put before the Government. The sooner the Government accedes to them, the better. In case the Government does not see its way to change its attitude, the only alternative for us would be to get permission of the Working Committee and launch the Civil disobedience campaign.

We hope the blessing of the country will be with us and although we wish to stand mainly on our own legs, the co-operation of the other provinces will not be lacking if and when needed.

Acting As Investigator And Mediator

Britain's Role In Czechoslovakian Dispute

Sir John Simon Reaffirms Chamberlain's Declaration

LONDON, August 27.

Reaffirmation of British policy regarding Czechoslovakia, as outlined in Mr. Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons an appeal for the support for Lord Runciman in his mission of conciliation and a plea for world peace were the principal points of the anxiously awaited speech by Sir John Simon at Lanark, this afternoon.

The Chancellor said that the British position with regard to Czechoslovakia was fully and accurately declared in Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the Commons and added: "That declaration holds good to-day. There is nothing to add or vary in its contents. To find a solution for the controversy in Czechoslovakia contributions from all concerned are needed. As a Government we have recognised in Czechoslovakia a real problem, which urgently needs to be solved. We are convinced that, given good will on both sides, it should be possible to find a solution, which is just to all the legitimate interests."

ROLE OF BRITAIN

And there is no need to emphasise the importance of finding a peaceful solution. For in the modern world there is no limit to the reactions of war. This very case of Czechoslovakia may be so critical for the future of Europe that it would be impossible to assume a limit to the disturbance that a conflict might involve and everyone in every country, who considers the consequences, has to bear that in mind. The British Government used their influence on both sides in the Czechoslovak dispute, to urge the adoption of reasonableness in an effort to reach a solution. We considered that we might be of assistance to them, if we were placed at their disposal the services of somebody who had experience in statesmanship and affairs to act as an investigator and mediator.

RUNCIMAN, MERELY A FRIEND

This suggestion was welcomed by both parties and Lord Runciman agreed to serve. He is not an arbitrator or judge; he is merely a friend. He is at present in Prague, in a sense, as a British Government representative, but as the representative of all of us every where, who desire justice, love and peace."

Sir John Simon added that it was the duty of everybody concerned in world peace to do nothing to imperial a satisfactory solution

Earlier Sir John, referring to Mr. Chamberlain, said that he was fully restored to health after the recent indisposition. Defining the Government's general policy in the realm of Foreign Affairs, Sir John declared it as a "positive policy of peace. For my part, I repudiate altogether the outlook which tempted to say that war is inevitable, as certain countries are bound to be our enemies. British influence is constantly thrown on the side of peace. Our rearmament raises no distrust in other nations, because all the world knows that our arms will never be used for any aggressive purpose and Britain is making herself strong in order that she may herself be safe, and thus be a safe and effective friend of peace."

"LEAGUE IDEAL, FINE ONE"

Expressing regret that the League was gravely weakened by the absence of a number of important nations, Sir John said that the League ideal—substitution of reason and law for force—was a fine one and our work

AUSTRALIANS MAKE 336 AGAINST SUSSEX

Home Team Replies With 43 For Nil

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the match between Australians and Sussex which commenced to-day at Hove the Australians winning the toss went in to bat and were all out for 336. Sussex had made 43 for no wickets at the close.

SCORES:

AUSTRALIAN (1st Innings.)	
Walker b Hammond	7
Badcock c J. Langridge b Wood	22
Barnes l.-b.-w b J. Langridge	24
McCabe b Wood	3
Hassett b Hammond	74
Brown b Wood	75
Barnett c Hammond. b J. Langridge	17
White c Stainton b Wood	44
Waite c Stainton b Wood	44
Ward c Hammond, b Jim Cornford	2
McCormick, not out.	8
Extras	14
Total	336
SUSSEX (1st Innings.)	
J. Langridge, not out	20
Stainton, not out	22
Total (for no loss)	43

SURPLUS WHEAT IN AMERICA

Dept Of Agriculture To Purchase From Time To Time

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that it will purchase surplus American wheat this week as the first step in the programme to place a hundred million bushels abroad, and indicated that buying will continue from time to time.

It is believed that the Government itself will seek markets abroad, although some wheat purchased will be used for domestic purposes. An announcement regarding purchases of surplus American flour is expected shortly.—Reuter.

for its attainment would be continued.

Concluding, to outline the essence of British Policy, Sir John said he believed that peoples of all other nations have the same deep abiding love for peace and corresponding hatred for war as the people of Britain.—Reuter.

Travancore Congress Chief Jailed

Says It Is Dharma To Disobey Prohibitory Order

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 27.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, the President of the Travancore State Congress and Mr. T. M. Verghese, a Member of the Working Committee, who offered civil disobedience last evening by breaking the district Magistrate's prohibitory order, were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and Rs. 800 fine, in default three months more.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai and Mr. T. M. Verghese were sentenced under two counts, namely Section 135 of the Travancore Penal Code and Section Four, Clause One of the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation, the sentence aggregating as mentioned earlier.

'DHARMA' TO DISOBEY

Mr. Thanu Pillai made a statement that he disobeyed the Magistrate's order, as he considered it the 'dharma' of a citizen to break a prohibitory order which

Whitelaw's £1,000 To Hutton

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Arthur Whitelaw, a wealthy Australian, has given Hutton a thousand pounds sterling to commemorate his world record.

Whitelaw made a similar gift to Bradman in 1930.—Reuter.

was the negation of civil liberty. Mr. Verghese made a similar statement.

Enquiries were made of a prominent member of the State Congress Working Committee, to-day as to when the next disobedience of the prohibitory order will take place. He stated it is a "strict cabinet secret".—A. P.

STATE CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 27.

The office of the State Congress was also searched. There also the police made no seizures.—A. P.

Cr. Law Amendment In Force In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 27.

It is stated, that, under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, now in force in Travancore, the publication of reports of any meeting convened by an unlawful Association, such as the meeting held yesterday, by the State Congress, for disobeying the prohibition orders is penalised.

Printing of any newspapers, book, pamphlet, etc., likely to have a tendency, directly or indirectly, to excite disaffection or further the objects of unlawful Associations is also penalised.

These provisions apply not only to Newspapers in Travancore, but also to Newspapers published outside Travancore, when they circulate in the State.

A visit to the main business centres in Trivandrum, shows that business is being carried on as usual, despite the call for "Hartal" mentioned earlier.

Almost all shops in Chalai, as well as the main road are open.—A. P.



Mrs. Bradman, who passed through Bombay for England yesterday afternoon to meet her husband.

Daladier Wins Leftists' Confidence

"Ministerial Crisis At Present Juncture Is Suicidal"

PARIS, Aug. 27.

M. Daladier, whose policy was approved of at a meeting of the Radical Socialist Party having heard from the Premier about working hours in other countries and the need of overtime work with a view to strengthening the national defence, is now winning all along the line.

A meeting of communists to-day merely decided to ask the Government the precise details of its policy, Socialists who heard M. Blum, declare that they, while standing guard over Social Legislation, could not spike the guns of the Government, and the Socialist Union decided that any Ministerial crisis at present will be full of "frightful consequences".—Reuter.

JAWAHAR STILL IN BUDAPEST

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his daughter and sister is still in Budapest, where his daughter is progressing favourably after her illness. Doctors hope that she will be able to leave on August 29, but Pandit Nehru may decide that the party should not move to London until later in the week.—Reuter.

AJMER OGILVIE CUP FOOTBALL

Bangalore Muslims And Howrah Union Competing

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
AJMER, August 25.

The All-India Ogilvie Cup Football Tournament, has started, at Ajmer, with its usual enthusiasm and has attracted 32 teams, including the Bangalore Muslims, holders of the Rovers Cup, and the Howrah Union, Calcutta.

Both of these teams are, at present, doing exceedingly well in the Rovers Cup touring in Bombay.

SCHOOL BOYS' DEMONSTRATION

Ahilyostava Day

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Aug. 26.

For the first time, Indore witnessed a demonstration by the students of the Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School as a protest against the recent orders of Mr. Ram Nath Pal, the Head Master. All the students numbering about 700 remain standing outside the school premises, and none attended the class.

It might be recalled that the Head Master had framed certain rules regarding uniform, prohibition of the use of the vernaculars, levy of fines and certain other matters. The Head Master talked to the students who demanded the removal of all these rules, to which he did not fully agree. The students were firm in their demands and marched through the city in a procession.

AHILYOSTAVA CELEBRATION

Ahilyostava, the death anniversary day of the famous Ahilya Bai Holkar, which is a holiday throughout the State was celebrated on the 24th instant by every educational institution. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall which was, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Manu Bhai Mehta, presided by Sirdar Changan. Speeches were delivered in which glowing tributes were paid to the late Maharani. The portrait was garlanded on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja, the Ex-Maharaja, Bombay and C.P. Governments, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and several other institutions and persons. A procession of the Portrait was taken through the City. Mahila Sammelan was held the other day under the presidency of Princess Sawitra Bai Bhagwat.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN PUNJAB STATES

Marwari Merchants' Chief Appeals For Declaration Of "Famine Areas"

The Secretary, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., writes:—
The President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce has sent telegrams to the Prime Ministers of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and the Punjab inviting their urgent attention to the acute famine owing to lack of rainfall that has overtaken the different States and certain parts in the South Punjab and that information received by the Chamber shows that people and cattle are in great distress, that the latter are dying in hundreds and that even if the grain situation improves, it is feared that fodder scarcity will continue.

He has, therefore, earnestly requested them to declare famine conditions in the stricken areas under their respective governments and as a first step to arrange for or move in the matter of providing free transport of fodder by the State Railways in their respective areas and also to take other necessary measures in order to avoid preventable loss of life.

Stop Exploitation Of Man By Man

SAMPURNANAND'S EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS TO RECREATE WORLD

Speeches At Students' Conference In Bombay

"We are living in abnormal times and abnormal times impose abnormal duties. There are periods in man's history when the hearth, the study and the cloister have to yield precedence to the battle-field. Whatever happens, you have to see to it that your banner of peace, progress and freedom is borne aloft by strong hands and sturdy hearts."

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U.P. Government, presiding over the Bombay Students' Conference held this evening in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

Continuing Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand said:—

"You have your difficulties. You have fought hard and with success to keep out communalism from your organisation; you have tried to make it clear that distinctions of caste or creed have no meaning in a body with ideals such as you profess. But you have to be sleeplessly vigilant. I know that interested parties are ever on the look-out for an opportunity to inject the poison in your system here in one place, there in another, till it shall have corrupted your whole corporate body."

Concluding, he said:

THE TASK AHEAD

"You know the task before you. You know what students in other countries are doing. You know we have to recreate the world, a world in which there shall be no more exploitation of man by man, in which work will be joy and no one will work for his own profit, in which each will find his fullest life in the life of Society. It is a noble aim, for which no preparation is too great, no sacrifice too heavy. Whatever the sphere of life in which a man may find himself, he can contribute, negatively and positively, to the fulfilment of this great task."

Mr. M. L. Shah welcomed the delegates in a suitable speech. (Report of the Speech will be given in Monday's issue of the "Chronicle.")

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Mr. Ansar Harwani, the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, inaugurating the Conference, in the course of his speech, said:

"The role that the students of this city played during the successive non-co-operative movements will be written in glorious words when the history of the youth movement in India is prepared. But I should be forgiven if I say that they were more of outbursts during national crises than symptoms of awakening as a class. But to-day we have a Bombay Students' Union linked in its turn with the student movement in India, nay with the international student movement. Its decision to have a volunteer corps its charter, its students home have really given impetus to the students' movement throughout the length and breadth of India."

"The world is divided between two classes, viz., (1) those who have lost their share of raw material by the treachery or brute force of the dominating classes, and (2) those who are asking the starving people to become spiritual by starvation, although they have usurped the whole world. The conflict has broken out and the students have to choose their place. They have to choose between slavery and freedom, between life and death, between progress and reaction. The students of the world have to make a choice. The students in

China have made their choice and are facing bombardment. The students in Spain are behind the trenches for their choice. Let us hope that the students of India will not lag behind. What is happening in China and Spain to-day is bound to happen in India to-morrow. "Are the students of Bombay, with the students of India prepared to face the situation." That is the question that you have to answer.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

"Much capital has been made out of the communal problem in this country. I want to say that it is the creation of some interested people. And I as one who comes from the central educational institution of not only Muslims of India but Muslims of the world that the Muslim students of India are solidly behind the A.I.S.F."

The Student Movement has got to be developed on non-communal, non-sectarian lines. The day I find that it has been captured by one political group or other sectarian clique I will feel that it is dead to-day. The students' movement in India like the rest of the world has got to include even the backward sections of the students. Those who shun a section of the students for being backward are the greatest enemies of our solidarity. I will appeal to you to organise the movement on the basis of students' day to-day demands and to imbibe all sections which subscribe to the principle of peace progress and freedom.

The Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand in the course of his speech dealt truth the various measures of educational reform undertaken by the U. P. Government. (Further speech will be given in Monday's issue of the "Chronicle.")

The proceedings of the Conference began with a song by Miss Snehrabha Pradhan and concluded with "Vande Mataram" sung by her, all standing.

When "Vande Mataram" was about to be sung, a point of order was raised by a few delegates, which was ruled out of order by the President.

The point of order related to singing of the students' anti-imperialist song on such occasions (according to what is stated to be a resolution of the All-India Conference held at Lucknow). A section of the students was boisterous throughout the proceedings, constantly interrupting the speakers, and their behaviour is alleged to be due to differences among the students regarding the procedure adopted in convening the conference.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from among others, Sdys. Subhas Babu and several student organisations—from B. P. S. F. from Nasik, C. P., Berar, Jalgaon, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Sawantwadi State.

Two banners of "Peace, Progress and Freedom" adorned the platform.

The Conference hall was studied with various placards with slogans, "Down with Federation," "Uproot Communalism," "Demo-

Findings Of The 'Fake' Anathashrams

POONA, (By Mail.)

The Inquiry Committee appointed by the Manav-Sevak Samaj in April last, to investigate the affairs of the fake and muscroom organisations trading in the name of holding the orphans of the Society, namely the Hindu Anathashrams met in the premises of Sri Guru Singh Sabha at Ganeshpet, Mr. B. Nigam presiding. Mr. S. B. Bhatnagar submitted the names of such organisations existing in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. M. L. Gupta suggested that the above list be forwarded to the Home Minister of the Bombay Government for further investigations and the necessary action, since to the knowledge of the Inquiry Committee those institutions neither submit the duly audited statement of accounts nor keep any constitution towards the management and control of the so-called 'members'. Mr. Nigam remarked that besides these, a good number of up-country Hindu Anathashrams invaded the Presidency, including the Western India and the Southern Mahratta States, every year, for illegal "collections" of contributions from the public. He wished the other Provincial Governments also to move in the matter of activities of the Hindu Anathashrams in their jurisdiction. The members of the local Arya Samaj were present and participated in the proceedings.

I. A. Examinations

Results of the Institute of Actuaries Examinations held in May, 1938 are as under:—

BOMBAY CENTRE

Roll No.	Name of successful candidate.	Part.
58.	Dave K. R.	I
60.	Deshpande V. V.	I
64.	Jamkhadi K. G.	I
68.	Krishna I. B.	I
69.	Krishnamoorthy V.	I
77.	Pradhan R. B.	I
82.	Sapre V. L.	I
84.	Shah R. D.	I
87.	Subramanian H. G.	I
90.	Thakore G. H.	I
55.	Dave B. G.	II
62.	Krishnamoorthy V.	II
66.	Mahalingam L. S.	II
55.	Gadgil G. M.	III
66.	Rana J. R.	III
56.	Diwan G. S.	IV
63.	Pandit K. A.	IV
67.	Vora V. H.	IV
56.	Pandit K. A.	V
57.	Sesha I. D.	V

East India Cotton Association

The Trading Hall of the East India Cotton Association Limited, in the Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, will be opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Wednesday, the 31st instant at 11-15 a.m.

The following is the programme in connection therewith, 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. 'Vastu' Ceremony, 10-30 a.m. Hoisting of the National Flag on the terrace of the Cotton Exchange by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 11-15 a.m. Opening of the Trading Hall by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and 12-30 p.m. Brahmana Bhojan.

cratise the University," "Fight the Imperialist War Measures," "Compulsory Physical Training," "Subscribe to Students Call, your own Magazine," Recognize Students' Unions," "Provide more and better play-grounds," "Help the Literacy Campaign," "Students be prepared," "Impart National Education," "Swakin the Masses," "Liquidate Illiteracy," "Compulsory and Free Education," "Universalize the Education" and "Three R's for all." Mr. H. Z. Gilani read a report of the activities of the B. S. U.

The conference adjourned to meet again at 4 p. m. to-day (Sunday), when resolutions will be adopted and the delegates will be treated to a variety performance.

The Bombay National Guards and the newly started Bombay Students Brigade were in charge of the volunteer arrangements.

"Swaraj In Our Life-Time"

—Sardar Vallabhbhai

Karachi Honours Three Leaders Simultaneously

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

The unique event of according civic welcome to three leaders simultaneously was witnessed, this evening, on the tastefully decorated lawns of the Corporation when addresses were presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Acharya Kripalani. The addresses paid tributes to the leaders for their patriotism and sacrifices.

"SWARAJ IN OUR LIFETIME."

Replying to the welcome, Sardar Patel assured them that Independence would be achieved within our lifetime. He had chosen the profession of a political worker because of the opportunities it afforded for service to the millions of hunger and poverty stricken Indians. Karachi was one of the cleanest and the most beautiful Indian cities. Referring to the present mission, he emphasised the reasons which carried weight with him in inviting Maulana Azad to help in finding out a solution.

Maulana Azad referred to his last visit, seven years ago, in connection with the Karachi Congress, and was happy that the face of Karachi had changed in the interval, but their love for him has suffered not the slightest diminution.

Acharya Kripalani emphasised the need for sacrifice. He said service to the country was the debt we had to discharge.

Afterwards the leaders were entertained to tea by the municipal club.—A. P.

UNLIMITED POWER TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Bullion Exchange Appeals To Remove Penal Clause From Indian Tax Amendment Bill

The Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited, in its reply to Government regarding the Indian Income-Tax Amending Bill 1938 makes the following observations:

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has critically examined the whole Bill clause by clause, and is going to make a detailed representation regarding all the points which may be considered harmful to trade and industry in general. The Bullion exchange offer their views only on the most important amendments. Hoping that such a procedure will not be understood to mean that the Board are in complete accord with other provisions of the Bill, the Board will offer criticism only on amendments which are most objectionable, and most harmful to trade and industry.

CALCULATION OF DEPRECIATION

The amendment seeks to introduce a new system of calculating allowance for depreciation. It contemplates the calculation on the basis of the "written down value" and not of the "original cost." The introduction of the new system is recommended on the plea of the calculation of depreciation being easier than under the other system. In spite of giving the most favourable consideration to the proposal, the Board regret their inability to agree with the proposed amendment.

The recommendations of the Income-Tax Inquiry Committee to aggregate the income of husband and wife were strongly opposed by the Board when their views regarding the Report were conveyed by their letter dated 14-7-37. So far as the Board are aware, the same recommendations were also opposed by all the Commercial bodies in India, and it is, therefore, surprising to find them incorporated in the present Bill.

OBJECTIONABLE

The Bill brings the Income-tax

Act in line with the Income-Tax Law in the United Kingdom in the only respect of aggregating the income of husband and wife, but does not propose to provide for the various allowances for a married life, for children, etc., provided for therein. It may be urged that the allowances are not provided by the Bill on account of the rate of Income-Tax in India being much lower than that in the United Kingdom. This is correct in a sense, but if the rate is considered in relation to the average income and expenditure of an Indian, the heaviness of the burden is sure to be realised even by the Government. There is another point of view from which the principle of aggregation is more objectionable. Both Hindu and Mohammedan Law provide for separate and independent property of a wife over which the husband has absolutely no control. It passes one's imagination how income from such a property be added to the income of the husband for the purpose of Income-Tax.

COMPLETE DISREGARD

The proposed amendment is another instance in which the Government has shown a complete disregard of the unanimous protest of the business community against the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee to make the return of Income-Tax compulsory. A similar provision is to be found in the Income-Tax Law of the United Kingdom, but the other necessary concomitant of almost complete literacy is also there. With the admitted illiteracy of many of assesses and the very intricate nature of the return to be filled up as well as the difficulty of forming a correct judgment about liability to Income-Tax, the obligation cast upon everyone to submit a return is bound to prove most harassing. The Board are, therefore, of opinion that clause 22 should be deleted.

The power is proposed to be given to the Income-Tax Officer to consider a firm registered or unregistered, as it may suit him. A firm should be treated as registered or otherwise as it may be in fact. If this suggestion is not acceptable to Government, the Board will rather have all the firms treated as registered firms

End Of Karachi Impasse

AGREEMENT REACHED: ENHANCED ASSESSMENT TO OPERATE FOR YEAR

Congress Party To Support Ministry As Long As Congress Programme Is Carried Out

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

The "Associated Press" understands that a final decision has been taken by the Congress Leaders now present here, who held their last meeting with the Local Congress Leaders and Assembly Members, before receiving a civic address. Before officially announcing their decision, the leaders are meeting the Ministers during the night. A statement is expected to be issued after this meeting, late to-night or to-morrow morning, before they fly to their destination.

According to the terms of the Agreement, the enhanced rates of assessment will be operative for one year and will be placed before the Assembly, for recording its verdict. The Committee of experts will be appointed by the Government, to re-arrange the grouping of land for assessment purpose, and the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly will continue to support the present Ministry as long as they carry out the Congress programme.—A. P.

LEADER'S PARLEYS IN SIND

Terms To Allabux Ministry

KARACHI, August 27.

"The Allabux Ministry will survive, and its hopes with its nation-building activities and, with the Congress support at its back, will grow from strength to strength," declared a prominent Muslim leader, to a United Press representative, emerging from a meeting which the Muslim M.L.A.'s including Sir Ghulam

Hussain Hidayatulla, the ex-Premier, had with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE

Explaining further, he said that, after hearing their grievances against the local Congress leaders, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad placed all the cards before Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mr. G. M. Syed and other Muslim M.L.A.s. He went to the extent of offering Congress support to them in preference to the Allabux Ministry, if they agreed to work the Congress programme in Sind, which they readily did. But differences arose on the question of abiding by Congress discipline and functioning under the Working Committee and the High Command of the Congress. They wanted to work under the discipline of their Assembly Party and desired to have no interference from above. The talks which lasted for three hours were thus torpedoed.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad subjected to the same test Khan Bahadur Allabux, and from that quarter, he emerged successful. Thus the attitude of the Congress to the present Ministry was made crystal clear.

An official statement of the Congress supporting the Allabux Ministry and rectifying the Compromise Formula on the assessment proposals will be issued this evening or on Sunday morning.—United Press.

Sardar Flying To Bombay

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

The Sardar is flying to Bombay to-day, and Maulana Azad is flying to-morrow morning to Calcutta.—A.P.

for the purpose of income-tax assessment.

DELETE PENALTY CLAUSE

The most objectionable, and to say the least, the most unjust provision of the whole Bill seems to be the proposal of a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees to be exacted from a person who has proved to the satisfaction of the Income-Tax Officer that he had no income liable to tax, for not submitting a return after the Income-Tax Officer has given a public notice under section 22 (1). It is presumed that the Government may be ignorant of the patently inequitable result of the proposed amendment and the Board, therefore, expect that the objectionable clause will be deleted.

The amendment gives very wide powers to Income-Tax Officers to enter into any premises between sunrise and sunset, and to call for accounts. The powers are likely to be oppressive in the hands of overzealous officer, and some check in the form of "written instructions" from the Commissioner is absolutely necessary.

In this connection the Board wish to point out that the proposed amendment will deprive India of all forward business coming from foreign countries in the form of straddles and hedges. The Board, therefore, urge that the resident bona fide brokers and commission agents should not be treated as agents of non-resident brokers and agents, and should be exempted from liability to deduct Income-Tax from the pro-

fits of their foreign constituents. In this connection, it may be pointed out that such a provision for exempting the resident brokers from taxation in respect of profits of non-residents in forward markets is in existence in the Income-Tax Law of United Kingdom and United States of America.

UNLIMITED POWER TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The section gives unlimited power to the Central Government to make, by notification in the Official Gazette, an exemption, reduction in rate or other modification, in respect of Income-Tax in favour of any class of income or in regard to the whole or any part of income of any class of persons. The Board feel that such a provision is unnecessary both on account its absence from the Income-Tax Law of any other civilized country, and the abuse made of power granted under it by the Central Government to the prejudice of the Indian treasury. If any kind of exemptions are required, they ought to be specifically provided in the Act, as is done in United Kingdom Finance Act of 1930. It is, therefore, urged that the present section be suitably amended so as to bring it into line with the similar section in the United Kingdom Income-Tax Law. The Board finally hope and trust that the views expressed above will be carefully considered by the Government and also the Select Committee and due effect will be given to changes suggested.

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Raja
Gopichand

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Exciting show of amazing sur-
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Featuring:
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Sat., Sun. & Holiday: 2-30 p.m.
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MASK OFF THE BIG LEADERS!

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KINGSWAY:—DADAR

To-day Morning Show at
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TAMIL TALKIE:

"JALAJA"

—"THE GLORY OF THE DANCE"—

TO-DAY ONLY AT 4, 6-30 &
10 P.M.

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BETTE DAVIS

TO-MORROW and TUESDAY only

AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Another PAUL MUNI Hit:
"DR. SOCRATES"

MONDAY being GANESH CHA-
TURTHI MORNING SHOW
AT 10-30 A.M.

15 Thunderbolt Chapters and
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**"THE CLUTCHING
HAND"**

with JACK MULHALL, MARION
SHILLING, REED ROWES.



WITH A THOUSAND
LAMPS BURNING AT THE TEMPLE

THE FALLEN

HAVE NO RIGHT TO ENTER IT
AND WASH THEIR DARKNESS

SJT. RAMANLAL V. DESAI, M.A.'S

Poornima

CHALLENGES THIS CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS FLINGING
WIDE OPEN THE GATES OF TEMPLES.

FOR THE FALLEN

DAUGHTERS of HUMANITY

A "PRAKASH" PICTURE

COMING AT:

Krishna Cinema



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by CHARLES BRUNO



THE TOP HAT AND
TAILS OUTFIT FOR
PETE THE PENGUIN
IN "LITTLE MISS
BROADWAY"
COST THE STUDIO
\$ 75.

BEFORE
GETTING HER ROLE
IN "PROFESSOR
BEWARE," PHYLLIS
WELCH HAD TO
POST A BOND WHICH
IS FORFEITED IF SHE
MARRIES BEFORE THE
FILM IS FINISHED....
A REQUIREMENT
MADE OF ALL
HAROLD LLOYD'S
LEADING LADIES.

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
BROUGHT THE "LUCKY" HORSESHOE
USED IN "PARIS HONEYMOON" FROM
OVER HIS STABLE DOOR—AND ON THE
WAY TO THE STUDIO HE DENTED HIS FENDERS
IN A COLLISION AND HAD TWO FLAT TIRES.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 3, 1904
Muslim: Rajjab 2, 1357
Parsi: Aspadarmad 27, 1307
Hightide: 1-27 13-30
Lowtide: 7-22 19-49
Sunrise: 6h 23m
Sunset: 6h 58m

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting, called for on 21st instant and adjourned for want of a quorum, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY TAILORING WORKERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Union, a public meeting of the tailors of the Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on Chowpatty sands.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Masjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on 'Jnaneshwari' at the Ashram Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY

Under the auspices of Mandvi (B' Ward) District Congress Committee, a monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at its office premises.

KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL PAST BOARDS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, the 'Annual Dinner' of the past and present students of the School will be held at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the School premises.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Public debate on Sunday at 10 a.m. on "The Soviet State is the most democratic in the world."

Mr. S. Zalman will move it and Mr. Mohd. Hanif will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Bihari Lal Antani, Bar-at-Law will deliver a lecture on "Arya Samaj Prachar in foreign countries" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

'VARSITY STUDENTS' PARSII UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial High School, Grant Road. The following business will be transacted at the meeting: (1) Election of the Secretary, (2) Dr. K. Dadachanji will deliver a lecture on "Parsi Youths and Parsi Problems of the Day and the Fray."

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AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Yanggilla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EROS—"Blockade". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Saint in New York". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mr. Moto's Gamble". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Sally, Irene and Mary". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Marie Walewska". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Fashionable Wife". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

BROADWAY—"Border Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Swiss Miss". Daily at 2-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Life and Loves of Beethoven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dharma Veer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WORLI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Worli Youngmen's Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamboree Maidan. Dr. V. B. Govande will preside.

GETTA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, President of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Gita at the Ashram Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The subject of the lecture will be 'The True Nature of Self.'

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MARWARI COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL

The anniversary and the prize distribution ceremony of the Marwadi Commercial High School will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier and the Minister for Education will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Man: Animal, Human, Divine" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

IQBAL DAY AT ISMAIL COLLEGE
"Iqbal Day" will be inaugurated to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Hall, Dr. Mohiuddin Kaderi 'Zor' M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Urdu, Osmania University, Hyderabad, (Decan) will preside. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Somjee, Bar-at-Law, will inaugurate the day.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA
The Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya will celebrate the second anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkande in the Vidyalaya Hall, opposite Majestic Cinema, to-day (Sunday) a meeting will be held from 5 to 6 p.m., when Mr. B. S. Sukthankar, Solicitor will preside.

Ry. Track On E. B. Ry. Rendered Unsafe

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

The Divisional Superintendent broad gauge E. B. Railway, Calcutta at Krishnagar City, wires to the Associated Press as follows:—

"The Railway track in several places between Krishnagar City and Nabadwipghat Stations in the narrow gauge section in the Nadia District, having been rendered unsafe for passage of train, due to further rise of River Jalangi, the train service between these two stations is entirely suspended for all description of traffic until further advice.—A.P."

India's Constitutional Reforms, "A Trickery"

Professor G. N. Joshi in inaugurating the lecture series organised by the Presidency Adult Education Association, Bombay on Saturday evening, spoke on Federation in Wilson College Hall, Professor P. A. Wadia presiding. The speaker narrated the history of the constitutional development in the country.

He held the constitution as a shrewd political device and a trickery which he said could not and would not be frustrated unless and until there was complete Hindu-Muslim unity.

New Urdu News Weekly

Mr. C. S. Patheria appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and declared himself as Printer and Publisher of "Caravan" an Urdu News Weekly to be published from 104, Apollo Street, Bombay.

The paper will be edited by Mr. Abid Gulraiz of Punjab.

Ganesh Utsav Programme To-day

At Sardar High School Students' Union; lecture at 3 p.m. and Rohidas Balmtra Mela 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

At Hindu Sabha Matunga, inauguration ceremony 10-30 a.m.

At Kaibaderi Sarvajanic Ganeshotsav, lecture on 'Federation' by S. K. Patil 8-30 p.m.

At Dharmakya Samrashkaka Sansha (Jagannath's Chawl). Lecture by Tarkatirtha Laxman Shastri Joshi at 9-30 p.m. on 'Hindutva and politics.'

At Andhra Association, Kalyan; Children's programme 3 to 5 p.m.; Music concert 9 to 11 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Ganesh Utsav will be celebrated for 10 days as from the 28th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will deliver the inaugural address, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Vithal-bhai Patel Road.

BY GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha, Shree Ganapati Mahotsava is to be celebrated from to-day (Sunday) to 1st September 1938.

The programme for to-day (Sunday) is as follows:—8-30 a.m. Bringing Ganapati in public procession from the Station. 8-30 p.m. Lecture with magic lantern slides on cow protection by the Bombay Gogras Bhiksha Institution. 9-30 p.m. Lecture with music on the Hindu Unity by Prof. Harbanslal Kohli.

No Sterling Purchases

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 26th instant.

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Travancore Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) to protest against the repression in Travancore and support the popular demand for Responsible Government in the State.

SAMPURNANAND'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Mandal, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, United Provinces Government, will deliver a public lecture in Hindustani in the premises of the 'Youths' Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SPARE VACCINE FOR CHINA

Dr. Atal's S.O.S. To Bombay Health Minister

BOMBAY, August 27.

As cholera and plague have broken out in China and there is great dearth of vaccine, Dr. Atal, leader of the Congress Medical Mission to China, has addressed the following telegram to the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Public Health Minister, Bombay Government:—

"Thousands of lives can be saved, if we have cholera and plague vaccine with us. Earnestly request you to instruct the Director of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, to give us as much vaccine as he can spare."—United Press.

4 MORE ARRESTS IN COLABA MURDER CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four more persons were arrested last evening in connection with the murder of Haji Saheb Dawood, a boarding house keeper, at his residence in Kamal Mansions, Colaba, on the night of August 5.

Haji Saheb, it will be recalled, was found murdered on the morning of August 6. There were no signs of injury on his person and it was revealed at the inquest that he had been strangled to death.

Inspector Bhatkal arrested yesterday four more persons in connection with the offence, bringing the total number of arrests to seven. The names of the suspects are: Mahomed Shariff Mir Zaman, Syed Rasool Syed Kassam, Mahomed Hussein Abdul Kadder and G. Zamankhan Umarchan. The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to Police custody.

Tariff Board Inquiry In Bombay

In connection with the enquiry into the question of continuance of the protection to sericultural industry, the Tariff Board will examine the Director of Industries, Bombay, representing the Government of Bombay at 11 a.m. on Monday 29th instant in the new Customs House second floor.

AKHIL VANJARI SAMAJ COMMITTEE

A congratulatory meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mufaratad Hall, near Grant Road Bridge, Bombay to present congratulatory addresses to Dr. Miss Lilabai Pandurang Patil and Dr. Miss Vatsalabai Sambhaji Kalewar for being the first in the Vanjari community to pass the M.B.B.S. Examination. Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister will preside on the occasion.

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EXTRA—

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JOHN VALENTINE

in SONGS on the STAGE!

BANNU RAID INQUIRY

Governor Agrees To Appointment Of Committee And Averts Deadlock

ABBOTTABAD, Aug. 27. It is reliably learnt, that the Frontier Government has agreed to the appointment of an independent enquiry committee, into the affairs of the Bannu Raid. The personnel of the Committee has not yet been decided upon, but it is understood that it will include one official nominee.

It is stated that the Ministry was prepared to resign, if this public demand was not accepted, but the Governor having yielded, a constitutional deadlock was averted.—United Press.

SIR S. AHMAD TO FLY TO LONDON

PATNA, August 27. Sir Sultan Ahmad, one of the delegates of the next session of the League of Nations, is leaving Patna to-day. He will catch the flying boat at Allahabad tomorrow, which is expected to reach London by the 1st of September.

Sir Sultan will be in London till the 9th of September and then go to Geneva. He will attend the sitting of the League from the 12th of September till the 1st of October. He then flies back from Rome on the 2nd of October and hopes to reach Patna on the 5th.—United Press.

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KRISHNA"

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Shri Krishna.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

CENTRAL



Mrs. Bradman (2nd from right), and party photographed on board S. S. Strathmore with Messrs. Vijay Merchant (extreme left), Jasdanwalla and Birtwistle.

S. I. ARTISTE PASSES AWAY

Mangudi Chidambara Bhagavathar Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

Brahmashri Mangudi Chidambara Bhagavathar, one of the foremost among the Hari-Katha performers in South India, expired on the 25th inst., after a short illness.

He is a native of Agaramangudi a village in the Tanjore District. He studied upto the Intermediate Arts, and afterwards took up to Hari-Katha, while he was 23 years of age. In the early stages, he had his tuition from Mr. Saptharishi Sastri of Tanjore. By dint of hard labour, he began to perform Hari-Kathas of Great Saints as also on Ramayana known as Ramayanam series, which were greatly appreciated by the South Indian public. He is a descendant of Brahmashri Thirumalai Iyer, the famous Sangeetha Vidwan of Tanjore Palace. He possessed great musical talents, inasmuch as during the discourses he handled the Karnatak and Hindustani Keertanams and Ragams with great mastery. In the year 1936, on his way to Benares on pilgrimage, he gave a Hari-Katha Kalakshepam on "Veebheshana Charanakathi" to the South Indian citizens in Bombay. Last year, he presided over the Music Conference in Madras. He was held in high esteem by all the musicians of South India, and in him, South India has lost a great authority on music. He has left behind him a widow and four daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

NO RESIGNATION OF CONGRESS M. L. A's

SIMLA, August 27.

Mr. Satyanarain Singh, Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in a statement categorically contradicts the news published in some papers about the resignation of three members of the Congress Party from the Assembly.

Dr. Bhagwan Das could not come to Simla due to indifferent health, and Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar went to Madras on receipt of a telegram about the serious illness of his brother. Mr. Mudaliar will be back to Simla as soon as his brother comes round.

As regards the resignation of Mr. Sri Prakash, there is absolutely no basis for it.—United Press.



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KAMLESH KUMARI,

JAGDISH, NAWAB, K. C. DEY,

NEMO.

3rd WEEK

Daily: 5, 8 & 11 p.m.

To-day & To-morrow: 2 p. m.

MINERVA

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO



India's Population To Reach 40 Crores

How To Deal With Malnutrition

Public Health Commissioner's Proposals

The population of India, as a whole, is likely to reach by 1941 a figure approximating to 400,000,000. So far as the existing trends indicate, there is little reason to doubt that this figure will be reached.

This is what the Public Health Commissioner says in his latest annual Report for the year 1936.

Since 1931, when the last census was taken, India has comparatively remained free from violent outbreaks of epidemic diseases and, during the same period, the annual balance of births over deaths has been consistently favourable to progressive increase of population. During 1936 the number of births was nearly 280,000 higher than that for 1935. On the other hand, the number of deaths was less by about 200,000, so that the estimated population for 1936 shows an increase of about 3,600,000, as compared with that of the previous year, and stood at about 282,000,000.

Between the census of 1931 and June 1936, the actual increase has been 6.1 per cent. Assuming the same rate of growth during the next five years, the increase in population during the decennium 1931-41 is, therefore, likely to be something over 11 per cent or the total population nearly 400,000,000.

In trying to estimate the possible trend of events in India, consideration must be given to a number of factors all of which are of importance. These include the low standard of life of the majority of the people, the large additions to numbers amounting at present to about 35 to 40 millions per decade, the high toll of life and suffering taken annually by epidemic and other preventable diseases and lastly the question of food production.

More And Better Food

Available statistics show that, during the year 1936-37 of the area cultivated in British India, net area actually sown was about 232 million acres, while the current fallows were over 49 million acres. Of the area uncultivated 154 million acres was culturable waste other than fallow, and 156 million acres was not available for cultivation. The total area under food crops was about 217 million acres, of which a little more than 204 million acres was under food grains and the balance under other food crops. A comparison of these figures with those for 1935 shows that increases were recorded in every province.

The resources of India are immense, but they will become available for the betterment of the people only by a well-planned organization of economic development.

Agricultural, irrigation and veterinary research and the application of their results to the problems of the country are gradually being extended both at the Centre and in the provinces, and these efforts are already bearing fruit. Agricultural research, for example, has within recent years covered a wide field, such as protection of crops from pests and diseases, irrigation and fertilizers, soil examination and what is even more important, the question of co-ordination of agricultural and nutritional studies for the improvement of human nutrition is now being actively pursued.

Nutrition Studies
The nutritional studies, which

had been carried out during the past two or three years, have been mainly concerned with (i) dietetic surveys in order to ascertain the actual states of nutrition of the people; (ii) analyses of common Indian food-stuffs for the purpose of determining nutritional value, (iii) experimental work in controlled institutions in India for the discovery of suitable cheap methods of improving nutrition; and (iv) training of medical and public health personnel in general nutrition work and in the carrying out of propaganda on the same subject.

A study has recently been made at the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, of the food supply and the nutritional requirements of the population of the province of Madras, and the conclusion reached that the food available is just sufficient to cover the energy needs of the people, provided it is evenly distributed and that the average diet, which consists mostly of cereals, is lacking in animal protein, mineral salts and vitamins, which are so essential for the proper physical functioning of the body. Milk, eggs, fish and meat would supply the required animal protein, whilst green vegetables and food provide essential vitamin and mineral salts. These articles, which have been termed "protective foods" are, however, relatively more expensive than cereals and ordinarily they are eaten in very small quantities or entirely absent from the diet.

These investigations are of particular value, because of the attempt made to assess the actual position in regard to the nutritional requirements of the population, which include the provision of adequate quantity of food and of a desirable level of quality, and the remarks apply equally to most parts of India. The investigations have also demonstrated a widespread prevalence of conditions associated with the state of sub-normal nutrition. In the circumstances, the urgent need at present appears to be the formulation of methods by which the production of "protective foods" can be greatly increased and their consumption encouraged.

How Research Is Helping

The general poverty of the Indian masses makes it essential to explore every available method, which will help to improve the present state of mal-nutrition. Recent researches in the Nutrition Research Laboratories in Coonoor have shown that, in regard to such an essential article of diet as milk, substitutes such as calcium lactates, may be employed, which from the point of view of cost may be well within the means of a very large section of the community, the amount sufficient for a child costing only half an anna per month.

Experiments have also shown that a good supply of vitamin A, the deficiency of which in the Indian diet is responsible for much of the prevalent ill health and mal-nutrition, can be had in red palm oil, derived from the fruit of a west African palm, at a third of the cost for which it is purchasable in the form of cod liver oil.

A small, but successful, experiment in the cultivation of the red palm has been carried out in Negapatam in South India. The

climatic conditions of certain parts of South India approximate closely to those of Malaya, where the palm is grown extensively and if it can be successfully cultivated in these areas, the supply of cheaper vitamin A so obtained would be of the greatest advantage to India.

Interesting details are also given in the Report of vital statistics for the year.

Births And Deaths

The total number of live births recorded in British India during the year was nearly 10 million; the rate per mille working out at 36.4. Male births were a little over 5,000,000, the number of males born per hundred females being 108. Male births outnumbered female births not only in British India as a whole, but in every province. This phenomenon is common to most countries, but in other parts of the world, the ratio is usually about 106 males to 100 females.

The birth rate per mille based on married female population between the ages of 15 and 40 in British India is 212.5. This figure is almost double of that in England and Wales, where it is only 111.0. The high fertility rate in this country has, therefore, a close bearing on the growth of population in spite of the fact that mortality rates remain at a high level.

Deaths during the year were nearly 6½ million. It may be said that throughout India during 1936, conditions were relatively healthy. The death rate works out at 23 per mille, or 1 per mille less than for 1935, the male and female death rates were 23.0 and 22.2 respectively.

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate for the year for British India was 162 per mille.

Male infantile deaths were 170.9 per mille and female infantile deaths 153.1, and the still births recorded were 21.2 per mille of live births.

Of 48 countries of the world for which the infantile mortality is available, 40 recorded in 1935 rates lower than that of India, the remaining five being the Straits Settlements, Rumania, Chile, Ceylon and Malta. The range of variation in the infantile mortality rates lay between 32 p.m. for New Zealand and 286 per mille for Malta, whilst nearly half of the forty countries recorded rates over 50 per cent. lower than that of India. This comparison indicates how far behind India is in regard to measures for the protection of infant lives.

Statistics reveal that about 47 per cent of the total infantile

mortality in British India takes place within the first month of life. The subsequent periods 1 to 6 months and 6 to 12 months are relatively less fatal. Infant mortality during the first month of life is largely dependent on factors influencing ante-natal life, particularly so in the case of deaths within the first week. During 1936, the deaths under one week formed 28 per cent of the total infantile mortality and 60 per cent of the deaths within one month.

India And The Rest Of The World

A study of the mortality figures for British India shows that about 49 per cent of the total mortality in a year is among those people who are ten years of age, whilst the corresponding figure for England is only 12 per cent. During the first year of life India's proportional mortality is about 3½ times that of England. At the next period, between 1 and 5 years, it is five times greater and between 5 and 10 years, it is three times as high. About 25 per cent of the total deaths were among infants under one year, the English figure being about 7 per cent. Another significant fact is that, whilst, in England, women have lower mortality rates than men at all ages, in India the female death exceeds that of the male during the reproduction years, 15-40.

Blindness

A reference is made, in the Report to the prevalence of blindness. The number of the blind in India, according to the 1931 census, was about 600,000, but probably this figure is a gross underestimate. The main causes of blindness in this country, according to the Professor of Ophthalmology in Madras Medical College, are (a) in children, keratomalacia, ophthalmia neonatorum, congenital syphilis and hereditary blinding diseases, (b) in adults, cataract, various optic nerve diseases (mainly syphilitic), ulcers of the cornea, glaucoma and trachoma and (c) in children and adults, irritant remedies and smallpox.

As regards keratomalacia, the Director of Nutritional Research has shown conclusively that this disease is due to certain deficiencies in the diet of the people. During recent years a great deal of investigation has been done in respect of diet deficiencies, and if only these results could be applied in practice, much blindness could easily be prevented. For smallpox, another important cause of blindness, there is an excellent preventive weapon in vaccination but, says the Public Health Commissioner, only too

(Continued on page 36).

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BOMBAY.

Girgaum Ward Congress Election Result

Reinstated Secretary Defeated: Opposition Secure 11 Seats

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard to the elections of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, which were held on Sunday last:—

The Presiding Authority appointed by the President of the B. P. C. C. to hold the elections of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, has submitted his report and we hereby declare the following as the successful candidates who will form the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. for the current year:—

Sjt. A. V. Chaudhary, 2893; Sjt. Nanubhai V. Desai (Auditor), 2887; Sjt. R. M. Desai, 2541; Sjt. C. V. Varad, 2295; Sjt. K. Shankar Rao, 2242; Sjt. D. R. Gharpure, 2099; Sjt. K. M. Sagale, 2062; Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar, 2040; Sjt. N. J. Manjrekar, 1870; Sjt. Vishwanath R. Sawant, 1844; Sjt. N. T. Shroff, 1730; Sjt. R. S. Padbidri, 1665; Sjt. Rangildas M. Kapadia, 1659; Sjt. N. L. Upadhaya, 1657; Sjt. R. K. Hardikar, 1626; Sjt. Himatlal Khira, 1589; Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, 1489; Sjt. N. R. Kulkarni, 1406; Sjt. J. N. Khira, 1383; Sjt. M. M. Gandhi, 1268; Sjt. D. P. Tripathi, 1230; Sjt. Ajit G. Desai, 1196; Sjt. C. P. Patel, 1145 and Smt. Gajarabai Desai, 1139.

The declaration of the result of the 25th seat is deferred to a later date since the constitutional objection has been successfully raised against one of the candidates who is not a habitual wearer of Khaddar within the meaning of the Congress Constitution.

If the disqualification of this candidate is upheld the candidate securing the next highest votes will be declared duly elected.

AMERICAN TRADE DELEGATION

To Establish Contacts With Leaders Of Indian Trade And Industry

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail). On the eve of his departure for India, Mr. Hari G. Govil, Managing Director, Govil India Corporation, Ltd., and Vice-President, India Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., New York, was tendered a farewell luncheon at the Aldine club in New York on August 4th. The function was arranged by a group of American exporters and manufacturers—outstanding leaders in their respective fields whom Mr. Govil is to represent in India.

On behalf of the sponsoring committee, Dr. Prussin spoke in warm terms of the splendid work Mr. Govil has been doing in fostering cultural as well as direct trade relations between the two countries. Dr. Prussin stated, "From my many talks with Mr. Govil and our frequent discussions with various business associates on the subject we agreed that an American Trade Delegation consisting of representative American business men and industrial experts be organised to visit India. The purpose of this delegation would be to make direct personal contacts with leaders of Indian

trade and industry and with other co-operation to make an extensive survey of the possibilities of developing new industries and enterprises in India. At the same time this visit should provide enough material for a general study of Indo-American trade conditions". In the course of his talk Dr. Prussin emphasised the importance of India availing herself of the progress made by American technical and industrial experts in developing her indigenous manufactures. He pointed out that countries like Russia, China, South America and even industrially advanced countries like Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan are utilising the technical advances made by America's scientific research and industrial efficiency. Far-sighted leaders of Indian industry and commerce would be opening a new era in India's material advancement by inviting the collaboration of American science, industry and initiative.

Mr. Govil thanked the organisers of this function for the high tributes paid to him and assured them of his utmost efforts in carrying out the onerous mission entrusted to him—that of cementing Indo-American trade ties through this delegation.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANY

Sir Homi Mody Elected Chairman

Sir Homi Mody has been elected Chairman of Associated Cement Company, Ltd., in place of Late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla.—A. P.

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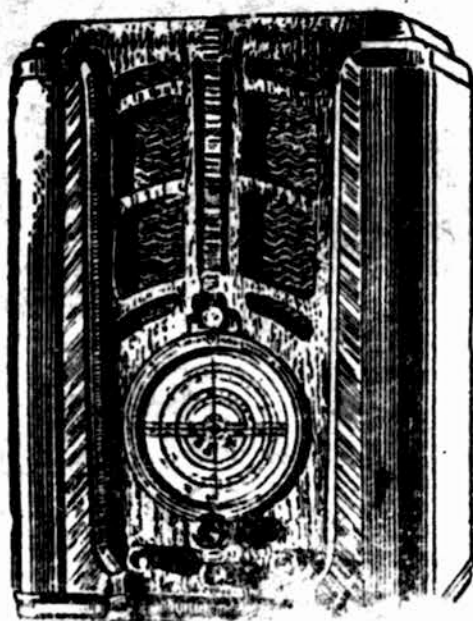
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"Foolish Consistency Has Never Been My Hobgoblin"

MAHATMA ANSWERS CRITICS: LIVING WALL AS METHOD IN PICKETING

Writing under the caption: "MY SO-CALLED INCONSISTENCIES" Gandhiji in to-day's issue of "Harijan" further clarifies his views with regard to picketing.

It will be recalled that in an earlier article he had expressed his disapproval of "Violent Picketing."

"During my students days" he writes "improperly so called, for they properly began after the period of examinations and are not yet over for me. I learnt a saying of Emerson's 'foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds' said the sage.

I cannot be a little mind, for foolish consistency has never been my hobgoblin. My critics are shocked over my recent remarks on picketing. They think that in describing as a species of violence the formation of a living wall of pickets in order to prevent the entry of persons into picketed places, I have contradicted my sayings and doings during the civil disobedience campaign. But there is no discrepancy between my past practice and the present statement. When civil disobedience was first organised by me in South Africa, my companions discussed with me the question of picketing. The Registration Office had to be picketed in Johannesburg, and the suggestion made was that we should form there a living wall of pickets. I at once rejected the idea as violent and pickets were posted in marked positions in a big public square so that no one could elude the eagle eyes of the pickets and yet everyone could go to the Registration Office, if he liked, without touching anyone. Reliance was put upon the force of public opprobrium which would be evoked by the publication of the name of 'black legs.'

This method was copied by me here when liquor shops were to be picketed. The work was specially entrusted to the women as better representatives of non-violence than men. Thus there was no question of the formation of a living wall.

What is the difference between

force used against a man wanting to do a particular thing, and force exercised by interposing yourself between him and the deed? When, during the Non-co-operation days, the students in Benares blocked the passage to the University Gates I had to send a peremptory message and, if my recollection serves me right, I strongly condemned their action in the columns of "Young India." Of course I have no argument against those who hold different views from mine regarding violence and non-violence.

The other inconsistency imputed to me has reference to my advice to factory owners to invoke the assistance of the police to defend themselves against what I have described as violent picketing. Having condemned the ministries for calling the aid of the police and even the military for suppressing riots, how could I advise employers of labour to ask for, and ministers to supply, police assistance, ask my critics.

But till the Congress has developed a peaceful method of dealing with violent crimes its ministers must use the police, and I fear, the military. If they are to undertake the administration of the affairs of the country in the present stage of its career. But it will bode ill for them and the country if they do not divide methods of dispensing with the use both of the police and the military or at least of visibly reducing their use to such an extent that he who runs may notice the reduction. There certainly is a way. I have ventured to give a faint indication of it. But it may be that the Congress organisation is not really fitted for the great task. Without a living faith in non-violence, neither the military nor the police can be supplanted.

Cries come in from many quarters of growing insubordination, indiscipline and even open violence among Congressmen. I hope that the charge is untrue of the majority of Congressmen.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING ALLEGED OBSCENE MATTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Narayan Baboo, a newspaper vendor having his shop at Prarthana Samaj, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling copies of the Gujarati Magazine "Garjana" containing alleged obscene matter.

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that a bogus customer was sent to the accused's shop yesterday evening when he sold seven copies of "Garjana" for Rs. 6. The police, when they searched the shop, found a board advertising that a set of "Garjana" could be had for Rs. 7-8.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

Man Dies Of Electric Shock

Govind Balaram (21) received an electric shock whilst he was trying to unscrew a big bulb from its socket in Shirinath building situated on Kika Street and subsequently died of it.

At the inquest held on his body to-day, the Coroner's jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

15-Year-Old Boy Killed Under Train

Last night a boy of 15 years was knocked down and killed by a local train near Dadar station. The head was completely severed from the body.

It is suspected that the deceased committed suicide by keeping his neck under the train.

Protest Against Opening Of Toddy Shop

(From A Correspondent)

Under the joint auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee and the Kamgar Prohibition League, Bombay, a public meeting of the residents of the Ferguson and Tulsi Pipe Road and adjacent localities was held on Thursday evening at Pimple Maidan, Ferguson Road. The meeting recorded its protest against the opening of the proposed toddy shop near Shinde Building. Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel of the G Ward Congress Committee presided.

It is understood that the Orissa Council of Ministers which met at Puri yesterday under the presidency of the Governor considered the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill which will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Orissa Assembly.

Civil Liberties Still At Discount

Punjab Figures As Worst Offender Along With Indian States

In his latest bulletin, the Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union says:—

SEDITION

(1) Mr. Jograj, General Secretary, District Congress Committee, Lahore, was arrested on August 6 on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Amritsar under section 124 A for an alleged seditious speech delivered recently in Jallianwalla Bagh in connection with the Kisan Movement. (2) District Magistrate, Amritsar awarded on July 28 six months' rigorous imprisonment to Sardar Samma Singh, Propaganda Secretary of the District Bandobast Committee for being a member of an unlawful assembly.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS

(1) Maulana Inyat Ullah, President, Majlis-i-Ahrar, Qadian, Punjab, was arrested on July 23rd at Qadian under section 108 C.P. C. (Security proceedings) in connection with a speech delivered by him. (2) Lala Arjun Deo Kapur and five other Congressmen of Banga, Jullundar District have been asked to furnish securities of Rs. 500/- each. (3) Thirty-five peasants of a village near Unao, Punjab, who are reported to have held a demonstration against the landlords thereby endangering peace have been bound over under section 107 C. P. C. (4) Amritsar police have arrested Pir Ghulam Jilani, a worker of the Ittehad-i-Milat under section 107 for security proceedings.

Madras Government's use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to suppress agitation against compulsory teaching of Hindi in Primary Schools still continues. Rigorous imprisonments up to nine months have been awarded. Swami Sivananda Adigal was sentenced on July 28 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of inducing several persons to picket and loiter in front of the Premier's house. Six volunteers on August 12 and three more on August 13 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Over 150 have been convicted.

LABOUR.

(1) Following a dispute with the management arising out of alleged non-payment of wages Mr. Mohanlal, President of the Press Workers' Union along with a few others were arrested on July 29 by Lahore police for alleged picketing of the Press. The Union continued to send batches of five volunteers every day and a number have been arrested. (2) Delhi Police have arrested over thirty members of the Workers' League and Railway Porters' Union for demonstrations expressing sympathy for persons who were arrested and convicted on July 22 for observing general hartal.

PRESS

(1) Delhi Government has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000/- from "Azad," the organ of the Local Muslim League for the publication of some alleged objectionable articles. (2) District Magistrate, Lahore, convicted and sentenced the editor, printer and publisher, and manager of the now defunct "Siyasat" to pay a fine of Rs. 60/- or in default to undergo imprisonment for one month under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act for alleged publication of an unau-

thorised news-sheet. (3) Delhi Government have demanded under section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, an advance security of Rs. 1,000/- from Mr. Sadullah Khan, President of the Tholawalan Union, Delhi, when he applied for permission to bring out a weekly paper called "Mazdoor Dunia." (4) Amritsar District Magistrate under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment each to three socialist workers: Dr. Bhag Singh, Ghulam Jilani and Jagir Singh Joga for publishing an unauthorised news-sheet about the practical programme of the Patiala Praja Mandal.

HOUSE SEARCH

(1) Amritsar police raided the office of the Punjab Kisan Committee and the District Kisan Committee on July 26 night. (2) The same police raided the office of the Desh Bhagat Priwar Sahaik Committee. (3) Peshawar police raided Yusaffi Printing Press and thereafter searched the office of the Press.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE

(1) The Government of Bihar have by notification declared proscribed all copies of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Shahidon ki Shaw ke matallig sunnon ka iman mutabiq talim quran" written by Hafiz Pir Muhammad Ibrahim under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932. (2) The Punjab Government has proscribed the issue of the Gurmukhi weekly "Kirti Lohr," Meerut dated July 10 under section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

"Chhadarmi's gang" has been declared to be a "Criminal Tribe" by the Bihar and United Provinces Governments under the Criminal Tribes Act. When the Congress Governments are reported to be committed to the policy of repealing the Criminal Tribes Act it is surprising that some of them are adding new gangs to the old list.

MYSORE

(1) Permission, it is reported, was refused by the Government to Mr. N. C. Thimma Reddy, Advocate and a prominent political leader for starting a weekly called "Swarajya." (2) Similar permission has been also refused to Mr. G. R. Swamy for editing a Journal called "Matribhumi." No reasons were given for refusing these permits. A Bill is there in the State Assembly to amend the drastic Mysore Press Act. British Indian Press Act makes provision for demanding advance security but not for outright refusal. (3) Government of Mysore have passed orders prohibiting entry into the State of "Prajasakti," a Kannada weekly, published in Hubli.

NILGIRI STATE

Troubles have been brewing in the State since June last. Following the breakdown of negotiations between the Praja Mandal and the State authorities a procession was taken out on August 10th in contravention of the State's regulations. Fire was opened and one is reported to have been killed and a number injured. Mr. Banamall Das, Secretary of the Praja Mandal has been arrested. Over ninety have been tried on charges of leading unlawful processions and have

been sentenced mostly to six months' imprisonment and very heavy fines.

ALWAR STATE

Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference for an alleged breaking of the provision of the Seditious Meetings Act of 1921 has been ordered to leave the Alwar State. All the political prisoners in the Alwar Jail are reported to have taken to hunger-strike as a protest against the State's refusal to allow them trial in open court, right to engage defence counsels of their own choice and being given barfettters, L. S. Tripathy, Hari Narayan and Indra Singh Azad have been sentenced to two years and Radha-charan and Nathuram Modi to one year's hard labour.

KOONJHAR STATE

Mr. M. Pradhan and Mr. N. Mahapatra have been sentenced

to six months' imprisonment for enrolling members for the Orissa States' People's Conference under section 107 C. P. C. Three more have been arrested on the same charge.

DESPALLA STATE

Notices under section 144 have been served on Mr. Puru Chandra Naik of Balsoire and Mr. Chaitanya Misra of Despalla State ordering them not to enter the State. They are accused of being instrumental in instigating subversive activities in the State.

KASHMIR

(1) The District Magistrate, Kashmir, has served a notice on "Hamdard," a nationalist weekly asking them not to issue the special number of the paper which was to be published in commemoration of the Responsible Government Day which was to be celebrated throughout the State on August 5. (2) Raja Mohd. Akbar, Provincial President of the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference who stood charged with sedition has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/-.

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News About About Stars And Studios

FILM CITY STUDIO NEWS

'Industrial India' Ready

The second of General Films' great trio of Hindi pictures is now ready and awaiting release. This is "Industrial India," directed by Mohan Sinha. This picture has an altogether modern theme, namely, the need for utilising our money in fruitful industries instead of mere speculation in which many of our rich men are indulging recklessly.

Shobhana Samarth, the gifted Bombay society lady who is starring in this picture, plays a delightful part as a girl whose father is ruined by speculation. Her brother is killed in an attempt to save his father from his mania and the old man himself is run over by a motor car, leaving behind his two young daughters unprotected. In her attempts to make a living, (Shobhana Samarth) joins a film company and is immediately given the part of heroine in a picture. The progress of the company and the heroine's adventures provide many hilarious sequences which are sure to send any audience into roars of laughter.

Baby Indira with her natural, unaffected acting as the sister of Manorama will appeal direct to the heart of any audience. "Industrial India," is sure to put this young aspirant to screen honours on a pedestal all her own among the rising film artistes of this country.

Prem Adib plays opposite Shobhana Samarth and his powerful songs are one of the features of the picture. R. Wasti who appears in General Films. "Pati-Patni" as hero, here plays the part of villain.

Mirza Musharraf, that inimitable comedian who played a magnificent part in "Baghban" here appears in a more important and so more enjoyable role. Among others worth mention are K. N. Singh, Miss Madhurika, Padhye and Kale.

"Film City" For Hire

With the completion of their existing production programme for General Films, "Film City" studios are again available for use by independent producers. One of the first to take advantage of the up-to-date equipment and unique facilities of "Film City" is Mr. Ezra Mir who will be producing his "Sitara" there.

With the suspension of production by many important producing concerns like Imperial, there is certain to be a serious shortage of Indian pictures in the near future giving a golden opportunity to independent producers. The expert technique available at "Film City" is likely to be a god-send to this class of producers on whom Indian exhibitors will have to rely in the coming months.

Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoj On Tour

Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoj, Managing Director of General Films and Sound Studios (India) Ltd., is now on tour in South India on important business connected with his firm's activities.

Government Official's See The "Drum"

NEW YORK. (By Mail.) Indian Government officials headed by Mr. H. S. Mali, Indian High Trade Commissioner, who is in this country for conferences with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary

Do Stars Wear Their Own Clothes While Acting?

Practices Obtaining In Hollywood

(BY PENELOPE WILLIAMS)

A feminine star is seldom, if ever, permitted to wear her own clothes in a picture.

In the first place she doesn't want to, since a star's personal wardrobe is like her private life; something that she prefers to keep herself, to share only with her close friends and in her own environment.

There have been cases, however, in which featured players have preferred to wear their own suit, or evening dress in a film. These occasions seldom arise, but once in a while it is difficult to find a certain type of frock with photographic possibilities. In such cases, if a player wants to, she is permitted to wear her own.

PLAN BEHIND CLOTHES

The studio, however, never requests this. It is a purely voluntary act on the part of the player.

In most cases a studio designer would rather create clothes for a picture, since those clothes do more than simply adorn the star. They are all designed and created to obtain a certain dramatic effect, to fit into the scene. As much care is taken to produce clothes with "moods", as to create settings with "moods". The clothes must fit the dialogue.

As was pointed out before, this is not so important in the case of the men in a picture, providing the drama is a modern one. Men's clothes are more or less stereotyped. A suit is a suit, with a possible change in cut and material. Men are allowed to be individual chiefly in matter of material. Women, on the other hand, must be original in design.

MEN BUY THEIR OWN

In most cases the men stars of the screen buy their clothes for pictures, then wear them in their personal wardrobes.

The stars have found that it

pays to purchase the plain dark suit. This type may be worn in scene after scene, and in picture after picture without making itself apparent.

Many of the younger players, however, haven't learned this lesson as yet, and, as a result, have gathered together amazing wardrobes including all manner of sport woven tweeds which, when worn in one film, are finished as far as pictures are concerned.

Both Clarke Gable and William Powell manage to keep their wardrobes down to a minimum by going in for conservative styles, designs and materials.

However, the wardrobe of a star is anything but small.

WHAT THEY MUST HAVE

It must contain, and of course with accompanying accessories, a full dress suit, a dinner jacket, three business suits, three sports suits, slacks with matching coats and sweaters, various types of overcoats, and the stripped trousers and cutaway appropriate for formal morning wear.

In most cases, valets to these various stars eventually find themselves in possession of the clothes. Various charitable organisations also profit from the requirements of screen smartness.

But to get back, for a moment, to the women.

The studio does not, in any instance, furnish shoes.

In many cases an actress has them made to match the picture gown, but more often she has accumulated such a number that the instances are few when a pair of shoes to meet the requirements cannot be found in her footwear wardrobe.

All other things, however, including underthings as well as stockings, are all provided by studio wardrobe departments.

covering a working space of 9000 ft. with modern equipment was solemnised with religious rites by Dadasaheb Torney. Among those who were present and wished the studio great success, were Director Choudhary, Miss Rose and Mr. Motilal.

In this New Studio the work on a huge set of "Sach Hai" will commence almost immediately and by the several set designs now in the hands of Art and Craft Division—it seems "Sach Hai" will be proud to have a few most outstanding sets.

Director Choudhary expects to proceed to Benares to take local scenes which deal mostly with that Holy city—weather permitting of course.

"Bhagwa Zenda" a Marathi picture dealing with the life of Shivaji has reached the story from and will go into shooting by the end of the month.

Film Corporation Studio News

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

'Asha' has reached almost its last stages in shooting under the direction of Parry Davies and Ranjit Sen. After a few re-takes, etc., the film would go to the Editor by the end of August.

Kamalesh Kumari appears in the title role supported by Vijaykumar, Tulsi, Lahiri, Purna Choudhury, Dev Bala, R. P. Kapoor, etc.

Asha involves a lot of modern aeronautics and it was produced

COMMUNISM IN HOLLYWOOD

Allegations Against Salaried Actors

(From Our Own Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, (By Mail)

Allegations that some of the members of the film colony in Hollywood are using their high salaries to finance Communism are made in a report by the investigator for the Congressional Commission which is studying "un-American activities" in the United States.

The report says that evidence tended to show that "all phases of Radical and Communist activities are rampant in the studios."

The investigator also reported "a very serious and startling situation" in his investigation of subversive activities in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

"Terrorism, ranging from crop sabotage to kidnapping and murder, are but a few of the results of examining the evidence offered by agricultural, industrial, and shipping interests of the Pacific coast," he says.

MINERVA STUDIO NEWS

Minerva Movietone's next picture, "Vasantee", is nearly complete. The subject of its theme is expected to create something of a sensation. Without fear, favour or false modesty, it throws a strong light on the sins of society—on the callousness with which tender hearts and tiny souls are crushed to the dust of depravity. It is the frank of biography of a girl and her emotional adventures. It conceals nothing, glorifies nothing, but will hold you spell-bound by its stark realism.

Starred in "Vasantee", are Naseem (heroine of "Meetha Zahar"), Baby Kamala who gives a short but touching performance in "Jailor", Govindrao Tembe and Shanta Dutt (the butterfly of "Meetha Zahar"), with a strong cast of Minerva supporting players.

With "Vasantee" nearing completion, Mr. Sohrab Modi has already laid down plans for a second picture. Little is being given out about it, but all things indicate that it will be an ambitious effort. The brilliant actor Chandramohan has been cast in the leading role with Ratanbai the ex-Imperial star playing opposite.

Director Sohrab Modi is now devoting his attention to his two new pictures which he has now taken in hand. Both these pictures namely "Divorce" or "Talaq" and "Pukar" or "The Bell" are to be produced simultaneously. The former unfolds a plot pertaining to social life. In this film, a sincere attempt is being made to tackle one of the most important problems of our present day society. Director Sohrab Modi has selected a fine cast consisting of Naseem, Jagirdar, Sheela, Shanta Dutt, Navin, etc. to match the powerful theme of "Divorce." The latter (Pukar) is a story that covers the reign of the great Moghal Emperor Jehangir. Director Sohrab Modi is himself playing an important role in this picture with Chandra Mohan, Naseem, Sheela, etc., etc.

with the co-operation of the Civil Aviation Authorities. This picture can thus claim to be India's first Aeronautical film.

SARASWATI STUDIO NEWS

POONA, (By Mail.)

Enthusied by the splendid success of "Raja Gopichand", Mr. Dada Torney has plunged the Saraswati Studio into a vortex of activity. It is all about the next picture, which "Dada" wants to give in time to be able to cash in on the popularity of his current release.

Variety being the spice of entertainment, the sagacious Mr. Torney has switched on from musical melodrama to light comedy. Motilal who made the Sagar name a synonym for comedy, is now in the Saraswati fold, and is assigned the lead in the coming production. Moti has the rare distinction of having won the Gohar Gold Medal with a comedy performance. With him, is Rose, whose work with Moti in Sagar's "We Three" won universal praise.

Choudhary is directing the new piece, which has been titled "It's True!"

The New Sound proof Studio

of State, were the guests of "United Artists" at a special showing of Alexander Korda's "The Drum" at the company's Pre-vue Theatre.

The showing was arranged at the request of Mr. Malik. The greater part of "The Drum" was filmed in India near the Khyber Pass. The other guests were Sirdar Kumar J. J. Sing, of the Indian Government Staff; Mrs. Malik Miss Malik and Mr. M. Tucker, Bombay business leader, and his two children.

Pictures From Coming And Running Films



Kamalesh Kumari and Vijay Kumar in "Asha" shortly coming.



A Tibetan couple as Sham in "Yangrila", Bhavnani's new film being shown at Super.



Vipin Mehta and Heera in 'Chhote Sarkar' at Edward.



A scene from "Drum" with Sabu in a feature role at Excelsior.



Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Mary Walewska" revived at Wellington from Saturday.



Irene Dunne, a well-known Paramount star.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT CHARGES REBUTTED

Prohibitory Orders Issued Even Before A Single Meeting Was Held

STATE CONGRESS AUTHORITIES CLARIFY POSITION

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 25.

Messrs. N. P. Nilakanta Pillai and K. T. Thomas, Joint Secretaries of the Travancore State Congress, have issued the following statement dated 24th August in releasing the correspondence that passed between the President of the Travancore State Congress and the Travancore Government for publication:—

"We are to-day releasing the correspondence between the President of the Travancore State Congress and the Travancore Government, the publication of which was unavoidably delayed till now for the reason that every avenue of a settlement was being explored in the meantime. It has now become clear that there is no alternative for the Travancore State Congress except to implement, without further delay, the resolution of the Working Committee passed on 3rd August, 1938. The following correspondence will show how the Travancore Government has forced the Working Committee to an immediate programme of peaceful disobedience of the existing prohibitory orders. We trust that every one will carefully study the position as revealed in the correspondence."

Mr. Thanu Pillai's Letter

The following letter was addressed to the Dewan of Travancore on August 4 by Mr. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, President of the State Congress:

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress at its meeting, held in Trivandrum on the 3rd of August, 1938. I sincerely hope that the matter will receive serious and helpful consideration of the Government and that the Government will be pleased to take steps for the immediate withdrawal of the prohibitory orders and thus enable the Travancore State Congress to function constitutionally. As the President of the Travancore State Congress let me state sincerely and solemnly that the Travancore State Congress is most anxious not to precipitate a crisis, if it could at all possibly help it."

Working Committee Resolution

The following is the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress at its meeting on 3rd August, 1938, at Trivandrum:—"The Working Committee desires to recall that the Travancore State Congress has till now quietly submitted to a series of prohibitory orders issued by District Magistrates concerned during the last five months against all meetings and propaganda of the State Congress, because the Working Committee was most sincerely anxious not to force a crisis and involve people in suffering. But it has become quite clear that the Government are determined to suppress by every means our growing organisation and to make it impossible for us to carry on our agitation in any constitutional manner whatever. Moreover, the Government's policy of repression has inevitably led to serious abrogation of civil liberties of the people of Travancore and further the recent emergence of a rival political organisation with undoubted moral backing of the Government and with full freedom

given to them to carry on their work and propaganda specially of misrepresentation of the Travancore State Congress, proves beyond doubt that the present attempt on the part of the Government is on the one hand to choke the Travancore State Congress to death through prohibitory orders throughout the State and on the other hand to permit and to even help the development of rival organisations. The Working Committee is, therefore, most regretfully driven to the conclusion that it has become necessary as a measure of sheer self-preservation not to submit any longer to prohibitory orders now in force, practically throughout the State, against meetings and propaganda by or under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress. The Working Committee has no other alternative but to resolve that if the present prohibitory orders are not withdrawn so as to restore our fundamental rights, which we share in common with all other citizens, of freedom of association and of freedom of speech and so as to give the Travancore State Congress the same freedom of propaganda and work as is given to a rival organisation, the Working Committee will have to shoulder the responsibility of asserting the right of public meetings against the prohibitory orders at select places throughout the State with the utmost non-violent discipline and to face whatever sufferings may be forced upon them in consequence. If the prohibitory orders are allowed to continue in force after 32nd of Karkatagam 1113, the Working Committee will be most regretfully driven to the necessity of implementing this decision."

Chief Secretary's Reply

The following letter dated Trivandrum, August 5, was sent by the Chief Secretary to Government to Mr. A. Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress:—

"Sir, your letter dated 4th August addressed to the Dewan of Travancore enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted on the 3rd by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress has been duly received. The Government have no reason to conclude that the prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrate were either unwarranted or were passed save in circumstances justifying the exercise of their statutory powers in order to preserve public peace and order. The allegation that the Government have adopted a policy of repression or of curtailment of civil liberties is unfounded and has been rebutted by an overwhelming vote, 42 to 20, of the Travancore Legislative Assembly yesterday. Such action as had to be taken by the Magistrates and the Government has been largely forced on them by seditious utterances and subversive activities of members of your organisation. The prohibitory orders referred to will remain in force so long as may be necessary and if, as is threatened in your letter under reply, the State Congress or its members intend openly to defy the law and to act in infringement of orders duly passed, the grave responsibility of initiating such a course of conduct will rest upon the State Congress, one of whose members has gone to the extent of announcing the possibility of what

inment trust that on reflection, members of your organisation will abandon the policy of breaking the law and refrain from proceedings which are likely to entail serious consequences, in all probability inflict great suffering on many innocent and misguided persons."

Mr. Thanu Pillai's Reply To Charges

The following letter dated August 7 was sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore by Mr. Thanu Pillai:—"Sir,—I acknowledge with thanks your communication dated 5th August, 1938 in reply to my letter to the Dewan of Travancore, Trivandrum, under date 4th August, 1938. You have stated in your letter that the allegations that that the Government have adopted a policy of repression or of curtailment of civil liberties is unfounded and has been rebutted by overwhelming vote (42 to 20) of the Travancore Legislative Assembly. An analysis of the voting will easily show that if the votes of the Government and of the nominated members are subtracted, what you call an overwhelming vote is no such thing at all. Elections to the present Assembly took place not on the issue of responsible government or of civil liberties and so long as an election of such issues has not been held, it is not quite correct to take any vote of the House as at present constituted as strictly representing the mind of the country on such matters. The Travancore State Congress had not been revived at the time of the last elections. Your letter mentions that 'such action as had to be taken by the Magistrates and the Government has been largely forced on them by seditious utterances and subversive activities of members of your organisation.' Let me state two reasons to show beyond doubt that it was not seditious utterances or subversive activities of members of the Travancore State Congress, which led to the action taken by the Magistrates and the Government.

REASONS FOR PROHIBITORY ORDERS EXAMINED.

1. The prohibitory orders were issued against all meetings and demonstrations of the State Congress as early as 5th of March 1938 in Trivandrum District, 22nd of March 1938 in Quilon District, or 9th of April 1938 in Kottayam District. These prohibitory orders extending for two months were all issued by the District Magistrates concerned before a single meeting was held by or under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress and before a single public speech was delivered by any member of the Travancore State Congress in furtherance of their propaganda. It is, therefore, incredibly strange that you can mention in your letter that it was the seditious utterances and subversive activities of members of the Travancore State Congress which forced the Magistrates and the Government to take action.

2. "The original reason mentioned in the orders issued by the Magistrates was that there was a strong party opposed to responsible Government in Travancore and that if public meetings were held, there might be a clash between this rival party and ourselves leading to a breach of peace. Up-to-date no such rival parties opposed to responsible government has given any sign of its existence in Travancore. On the other hand, opponents of the Travancore State Congress are themselves coming out with a programme of agitation for responsible government and without any action taken against them by the Magistrates. The allegation regarding the existence of a rival party opposed to responsible government originally put forward by the Magistrates stands utterly exposed as termed 'civil war'. The Gov-

ploded by the facts of the situation.

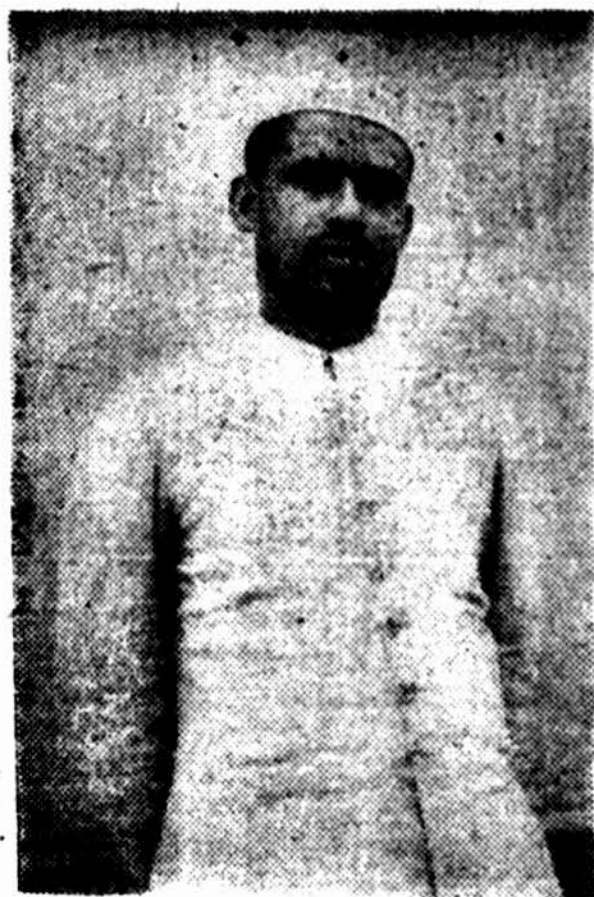
THE REFERENCE TO "CIVIL WAR"

"As the Leader of the State Congress Party in the Sri Mulam Assembly, I have repeatedly pressed upon the Government on the floor of the House that the Government should state publicly what their reasons and proofs are to show that members of the Travancore State Congress are disloyal or seditious or subversive. The only reply that the Government have so far chosen to give is that they have information of a confidential nature which they are unable to share with members of the Legislature or the public. The nature or the source of such confidential information and the menace that it has become to members of the State Congress is clear from your statement in the last paragraph of your letter that one of the members of the State Congress has gone to the extent of announcing the possibility of what is termed 'civil war'. The words 'civil war' were quoted on the floor of the Legislative Assembly by a member of the United Nationalist Party and I at once asked him to read the whole passage where the words occurred. But he did not do so. I was present at the meeting in Trivandrum at which Mr. G. Ramachandran made the speech from which these two words have been taken completely out of context. I remember most clearly that what he said on the occasion was that the policy of the Government, in trying to choke to death the Travancore State Congress, through prohibitory orders and at the same time permitting and even encouraging rival organisations to misrepresent the ideals and the programme of the Travancore State Congress, will inevitably lead to a kind of non-violent political civil war. Mr. Ramachandran made it absolutely clear in his speech that he was not thinking at all of any violent discoveries but only of a quarrel between political parties. Now this is patently and totally different from what your letter mentions as having been stated by Mr. Ramachandran. I am filled with most serious misgivings that the source of information to prove that the utterances and activities of members of the Travancore State Congress are disloyal or seditious or subversive is on a par with the source from which the Government have obtained the above serious misrepresentation of what Mr. Ramachandran said.

STATE CONGRESS' OBJECTIVE

"The object of the Travancore State Congress is the achievement of responsible government in Travancore under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja and this is to be achieved by peaceful and legitimate means. For the first time after a period of intense communal bitterness, the Travancore State Congress brought together leaders of various communities on a common platform for a common objective of responsible government. Impartial observer will no doubt certify that the Travancore State Congress represents the only effective hope of getting away from communal troubles in Travancore and of developing along quickly progressive lines towards a real national outlook. If the Government are anxious, as I hope they are, that a broad national outlook must take the place of communal troubles in Travancore, then they can do nothing better than make the path easy for the Travancore State Congress to grow in influence and capacity for the service of the masses of all communities in the State. Extra-constitutional action becomes legitimate only when all constitutional action has become impossible."

(Continued on page 33).



Dr. Dara Dastur, M.A. (Columbia), has been appointed its Principal. Mr. Ansari had an extensive training in Rural Education in the Columbia University for several years.

Dr. Dara Dastur Dead

Brother Of Ex-University Registrar

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Dr. Dara Muncherji Dastur, which occurred on Friday night due to heart failure. The late Dr. Dara as he was popularly called, was one of the oldest doctors in the city, having practised for nearly half a century. Though old, he was active and hale and hearty and used to visit his numerous patients from Andheri to Colaba from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 p.m. He would start from his home at Versova at about 9 a.m. every day and visit patients at Andheri, Ville Parle, Santa Cruz, and Bandra, arriving at Grant Road in his dispensary at about 11 a.m. Here he would again find a crowd of patients waiting for him whom he would attend and then again go on visiting his patients all over the city. He was so busy that at times he had no time even to take his lunch. After 7 p.m. he used to go to his residence at Versova but here too he had no leisure.

Many a time he was disturbed in his sleep by 'phone calls from the relatives of ailing patients. He had such a rush of patients that two compounders were kept busy day and night in the dispensary at Grant Road.

Men, women and children had implicit faith in Dr. Dara and by his death the city is deprived of one of the ablest members of the medical profession. The late Dr. Dara received a shock last year by the death of his only son and never recovered from the shock.

Dr. Dastur was the brother of Mr. Fardunji M. Dastur, who was for many years Registrar of Bombay University.

His funeral which took place on Saturday afternoon was very largely attended.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Orissa have accepted some recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee regarding scales of pay, which are likely to be given effect to from September 1.

GRAVE WARNING TO MOGUL LINE

Karachi Shippers Attack Rate War In Pilgrim Traffic

A number of Indian Shippers of Karachi, who have been invited to attend an "At Home" arranged by local branch of the Grahams Trading Company to meet Mr. W. L. A. Radcliffe, Director of the Mogul Line, who is at present in Karachi, have addressed a letter to Mr. Radcliffe asking him to tell them frankly the attitude of the Mogul Line towards the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in the matter of its participation in the pilgrim traffic.

The following is the text of the letter:—

We are glad to learn that the shippers of this port have been invited to meet you at an 'at home' given in your honour as Director of the Mogul Line by Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., during this week.

You will appreciate that, as Indian shippers, we are deeply interested in the growth of the shipping of our own country and are conscious of the fact that the service which national shipping has given us during the last 15 years has improved our position, status and prestige with the British shipping companies.

It is, therefore, you will agree with us, quite natural for us, apart from the larger economic interests of our country, to be seriously concerned with the attempts made to weaken the power of our own shipping and to cripple its further growth and expansion, as has been evidenced from the rate war carried on last year to thwart the efforts of the Pilgrim Line inaugurated by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Premier Company

The Scindia Company is our premier national shipping concern. We are proud of the service it has rendered and fully realise how its growing power has been responsible for the increasing consideration and respect with which the Indian shippers are now being treated by the non-national shipping concerns. We are, therefore, seriously perturbed at the thought of the consequences of the rate war waged in the pilgrim trade last year when the Scindia Company entered that field in the service of our own Muslim brethren.

Drastic Reduction

We understand that the rate war is likely to be continued this year also, as the efforts of the Scindia Company to come to an honourable settlement have so far failed due to the unreasonable attitude taken by your company. May we therefore, request you to let us know what the intention of the Mogul Line is in this direction because all that has recently appeared in the press strengthens our fear that the Line that you represent is likely to make shortly a drastic reduction in the rates that obtained in the pilgrim trade?

As shippers, we extend our co-operation to the services which are available, but we are sure that you will not expect us to remain callous and indifferent to the prospect of a rate war which will weaken our own shipping and give it a considerable setback particularly as we know that it had to struggle against heavy odds in the past and was built up at a considerable sacrifice. We shall therefore, be obliged if you will be good enough to tell us frankly what the policy of the Line that you represent will be towards our premier national shipping concern which has been invited by our own Muslim countrymen and the needs of our country to place their steamers in this trade which, it will be recognised, is one which India can claim as its own as a matter of right.

May we express the hope that you will be pleased to look at

this question from the broad point of view in the common interest of all concerned and take us into your confidence by enunciating your future policy in this matter, so that your shippers and your supporters may understand how far the fortunes of their own national shipping and their own are likely to be affected thereby in the future?

Conference Lines

It will not be out of place if we were to make a reference to the Conference Lines which consist of the B. I., the Scindia and the Asiatic of which your own firm of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company are the Managing Agents. Before an agreement was arrived at between these lines, all the parties concerned had launched into a serious rate war which did no good to anybody. After a futile attempt, wiser counsels prevailed and as is well known, a settlement was effected.

May we therefore, add that when we have this experience before us, is it not unwise to forget the bitter lessons of the past learnt at a considerable expense and worry and repeat the same experiment again?

Signatories

Signatories to the letter are: Mr. T. A. Mandviwala, Chairman, the India Flour Mills (1936) Ltd., Messrs. Haridas Laljee, Nuserwanjee Dinshaw, Agents and Secretaries, Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd. Rawji Jhaverchand and Co., Sukhlal Laljee and Co., Amarsi Dayal and Co., Chaturbhooj Panachand and Co., Shivji V. Kothari, Tribhovandas and Co., Madhavji Vishram and Co., National Export Trading Co., Shantilal Chhotalal and Co., Navinchandra Mohanlal, Hiranand Versimal, Vensimal Kalachand, Krishnalal Motilal, Pirthichand Chiranjilal, Jodram Kedarnath, Lalji Lakhmidas, Sunderdas Valabhdas, Madhawji Thawar, Doongersee and Sons, Parmanad Khilaram, Govindram and Sons, Haji Jethabhai Gokul, Haji Habib Haji Pir Mahomed, Hoosain Kasam Dada, Gohumal Dossamal, M. D. Kewani, Menghraj Relumal, Bishambardas and Co., and Fida-hussain H. Allarakhla.

JAPANESE MAJOR ACCUSED

PROTEST AGAINST ASSAULT ON SHERIDAN JONES

(From Our Own Correspondent). LONDON, (By Mail).

On behalf of the China Campaign Committee Lord Listowel, the President, is sending a strong protest to the Foreign Office and to the Japanese Ambassador against the assault committed by Major T. Takahashi, the Japanese Assistant Military Attache, against the Committee's assistant organiser, Miss Sheridan Jones.

The assault took place on Monday night in Portman Square during a poster parade condemning the recent Japanese bombardments of Canton and Hankow and calling for a boycott of Japanese goods as a peaceful means of ending the war on China.

The China Campaign Committee is sending these protests (it



Mr. G. D. Dkshit, popular historical ballad singer, of Sangli, has come to Bombay to give his recitals during the Ganpat festival which begins to-day.

Non-Violence Inapplicable To China

Nation In Arms Can't Suddenly Adopt His Creed, Says Gandhiji

An interesting interview which Prof. Tao of Hankow, a Member of the People's Council of Action of all China, had with Gandhiji recently is recounted in the columns of "Harijan" to-day.

Since Gandhiji has been observing silence for sometime past now, the visitor wrote his questions which were answered in writing.

Prof. Tao expressed his gratitude that a Medical Mission from India was sailing to China as a token of India's sympathy and asked Gandhiji if he had any suggestions to offer in order to fight the war to a successful conclusion.

"I do not know" wrote Gandhiji "that I can throw any light on the problem at the present moment. My method is so radical, it is wholly inapplicable to your struggle. You cannot all of a sudden change the course of the struggle. A nation in arms cannot all at once give up arms and accept non violence as its weapon."

Prof. Tao also discussed with Gandhiji about the Wardha Scheme of Education and evidenced keen interest in the present political phase in India.—A. P.

stated yesterday) as it believes the action of Major Takahashi is an indication of the whole attitude of the Japanese military towards their responsibilities to other nations and the people of other countries. Their lack of this sense of responsibility is shown by their present war on the Chinese people, by their bombardment of civilians in Hankow and Canton, by their treatment of prisoners in towns they capture, and by the acts of violence they are constantly committing in China against British citizens and citizens of other nationalities, acts of violence which sometimes result in death.

The committee added: "Major Takahashi is protected by diplomatic privilege, but he should be aware that diplomatic privileges entail diplomatic responsibilities, which preclude any interference with peaceful parades in a democratic country, as the international responsibilities preclude nations from acts of war and from the slaughtering of civilians by aerial bombardments."

DARING THEFT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT?

26 Bales Of Piecegoods
Removed In Carts And
Sent To Benares

A sensational arrest has been effected by Inspector Hampton of the Princess Street Police Station with the aid of the C.I.D. and the complainant, Mr. Mansingh.

It is alleged that on last Monday when bazars and markets were closed owing to a Jain holiday, Shivambam Babu, planned to open a godown at Dabholkerwadi belonging to Messrs. Bhupendrasinha Kishanprasad and Co., of Moolji Jetha Market. He had fixed this day in advance as one week before this incident, he had it is alleged hired a godown at Mazagaon to store the stolen goods. He watched the godown at Dabholkerwadi for some days to see what time it remained unattended. Finding that the night watchman left early in the morning and that it remained unattended till the arrival of the "ghatis" working in the godown at 11 a.m. Shivambam fixed Monday morning for his exploit. He is alleged to have engaged four bullock carts, and a few "ghatis" to load the bales which contained piece goods. One Babu Nana, acted as a Mucadam to give instructions to the "ghatis" Shivambam is then said to have opened the godown with a duplicate key and like a virtual master of the godown asked the "ghatis" to load twenty-six bales valued at Rs. 7,000 in four bullock carts. This was done between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

After loading 26 bales, the bullock carts were moved on to the Shroff Wadi at Mazagaon where preparations were made for their reception.

A new batch of "ghatis" were employed in a godown here which it is said was engaged a week before. Two months rent in advance was paid for the godown by Shivambam, who, it is stated, posed himself as a big cotton merchant. The 26 bales were received in the godown and within two hours they were recovered with gunny bags. To baffle the police enquiry, two bags were made into one bundle, so as to make number 25. Here a motor lorry was engaged and the same afternoon, the 25 bales of piece goods were taken to platform No. 11 of Wadi Bunder which is meant for glassware and card boards, etc. No. 8 is meant for piece goods.

Shivambam told the Goods Clerk at the Booking Office that the 25 bales contained waste paper and despatched the same to Benares in the name of a well known owner of a Hindi Printing Press in Bombay. The goods were to be delivered to "self."

The next day, viz: Tuesday, the owners of the godown Messrs. Mansinha Moolji Dayal and Munilal Dunichand Mehra of Amritsar were apprised of the theft and he lodged a complaint with the police. The police on enquiries traced the drivers of the bullock carts who had carried the bales to Mazagaon but when they opened the godown, they found it quite empty. Everything was neat and clean except a broom lying in a corner.

The police informed Ghatkoper, Andheri, Nasik, Karajet and other police stations over the phone to keep a watch upon a lorry carrying the bales but to no avail. While the police were investigating, they happened to show a photograph of Shivambam from the C.I.D. records to the cart drivers who were under ar-

Sure Way To End Untouchability

Panchayat Bill Ensures Equal Status And Voice To Scheduled Castes

(From Our Special Representative)
Poona, Aug. 27.

Further discussion on the motion for the first reading of the Bill to amend the Village Panchayats Act was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning after the question hour.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wholeheartedly supporting the Bill wished that criticism, however, weak it was, could have been spread over this Bill on the principle of which all sections of the House were agreed. Referring to Mr. B. K. Galkwad's criticism of the measure, he contended that the very grievances of the scheduled castes enumerated by the latter would be eliminated by the measure in view of the fact that the scheduled caste members would have equal status and voice in the Panchayats and thus create an atmosphere against untouchability. He deplored that the Muslim League should want communalism even in the Village Panchayats, as Muslims in the villages of the Presidency were in microscopic minority and, therefore, it would always be in their interest not to be represented on a communal basis. Village

rest and they identified it as one who had opened the godown as owner.

Babu Nana, the man who posed as Mucadam was also arrested at Mazagaon about the same time. The C.I.D. had no difficulty in tracing Shivambam, who was arrested on Wednesday night near Byculla.

But what about the goods? The police were left to their own ingenuity to trace the bales as the suspects would not give any assistance in the matter. By chance, in the course of the enquiry, the police came to know some particulars regarding a motor lorry, as to its colour and some defects. This was worked out and finally the driver too was traced at Mazagaon, who admitted having taken the bales to Wadi Bunder under instructions from Shivambam. The Goods Clerk gave the details regarding the despatch of the 25 waste paper bales to Benares and under instructions from Inspector Hampton, the G. I. P. Railway authorities at Victoria Terminus sent a wire to the Station Master at different station and succeeded in stopping the goods going beyond Bhusaval. It is expected that the bales will arrive back in Bombay by Wednesday next. The accused Shivambam and Babu Nana have been remanded to police custody till the 9th September.

COOLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.9 4.2 degrees (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.9 degrees 1.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 96 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 280 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 2.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 13.24

Panchayats had been working on a non-communal basis from times immemorial, both under Hindu and Muslim rulers. He saw no reason why communalism should now be introduced even in village.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar supporting the measure congratulated the Minister-in-Charge for introducing the Bill which was welcomed by all sections of the House. But, he pointed out, in the measure for development of Village Panchayats introduced by a Popular Government an attempt should be made to remove all bad points in the system. This had not been done in the present Bill. He criticised the provision for compulsory establishment of Panchayats as he felt that it would not be practicable. According to the census report, the average population of a village was 600. That meant that a number of Village Panchayats with such a small population could never be self-supporting. If, however, Government insisted on compulsion then two or three villages should be combined so that they might be self-supporting. Mr. Karandikar had not concluded when the House adjourned for day till Tuesday 11-30 a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Gujarat And Konkan

POONA, Aug. 27.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure extends this morning from off the circars coast to Gujarat. The monsoon has been strong in West, Central India, Berar, West Central Provinces, East Gujarat, and Konkan and generally active in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and along and near the Western Himalayas, South-west Punjab, Rajputana, West Gujarat, East Central India, East Central Provinces, North Deccan and Malabar. Scattered showers are reported from the rest of the country outside Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Mahabaleshwar seven inches; Amraoti six; Khandala five; Neemuch three; Akola, Nagpur, Sonamari, Surat, Dalhousie, Murree, Multan, Bombay, Mangalore and Mercara two; Ambala and Bikaner one and half.

Forecast.—Until the evening of August 28, the monsoon will continue to be strong in West Central India, Berar, West Central Provinces, East Gujarat and Konkan and will be generally active in the rest of the country outside Assam, East Bengal, East United Provinces, Baluchistan and South-east of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Locally heavy rain is likely in Gujarat in the next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

inches
Total rainfall during the year 61.83 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 27-8-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.77 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.58 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 27.
The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agta	89 75	6.8 34.3	1.0	11.0	+1.5
Amraoti	77 73	6.8 34.3	1.0	11.0	+1.5
Akola	82 74	2.2 32.7	12.5		
Ahmedabad	90 77	0.2 17.9	—5.3		
Ajmer	89 76	0.1 8.0	—6.5		
Anneknagar	83 68	0.1 22.5	+12.0		
Ambala	85 73	1.3 18.1	+0.4		
Alahabad	89 80	— 32.4	+5.2		
Benares	91 78	0.6 27.3	+0.3		
Bareilly	91 79	0.1 32.9	+4.2		
BOMBAY	81 74	2.0 60.5	+6.0		
Bangalore	77 66	— 20.2	+8.5		
Bhopal	85 73	0.3 43.5	—		
Baroda	86 76	T 32.1	—		
Belgaum	76 68	0.1 24.9	—8.3		
Banawalpur	105 79	— 1.1	—2.6		
Bijapur	81 76	— 16.4	+8.7		
Bellary	84 75	— 13.2	+7.5		
Bhavnagar	90 75	1.2 17.8	+2.7		
Chittagong	90 79	— 66.2	+5.9		
Calcutta	91 80	T 24.1	—11.5		
Cuttack	90 77	0.5 28.1	—7.9		
Cawnpore	92 81	— 42.8	+19.1		
Calicut	85 75	0.2 95.3	+16.7		
Colombo	84 78	0.2 10.7	—5.2		
Cheerapunji	79 68	— 355.3	+89.7		
Cocanada	83 77	— 20.6	+5.4		
Cochin	83 77	— 55.3	—7.7		
Dehra Dun	85 73	— 71.9	+11.3		
Delhi	94 79	— 7.4	—9.7		
Dehra L. Khan	105 77	— 2.0	—2.5		
Darjeeling	—	—	—		
Desa	90 75	0.9 15.9	—3.0		
Dalhousie	—	— 2.2 44.3	—5.1		
Fort Sandeman	99 75	— 2.9	—1.8		
Gorakhpur	92 80	— 38.6	+5.4		
Hyderabad (De.)	76 71	T 16.1	—0.3		
Hyderabad (Sind)	98 79	— 2.1	—3.2		
Indore	82 74	0.1 40.3	+17.6		
Jhansi	87 73	0.5 34.0	+8.3		
Jubbulpore	90 75	0.6 45.8	+8.8		
Jacobabad	108 82	T 0.7	—1.3		
Jaipur	89 78	— 11.2	—6.0		
Karwar	83 73	0.1 77.5	—16.6		
Karachi	82 75	— 2.9	—2.5		
Kodaikanal	59 51	— 16.0	+1.0		
Khandwa	85 75	0.3 29.7	+10.1		
Lucknow	91 81	0.7 49.6	+24.1		
Ludhiana	98 78	T 7.9	—8.9		
Lahore	95 74	0.3 7.0	—5.0		
Lyallpur	98 78	— 5.7	—2.3		
Multan	107 75	1.7 5.2	+0.6		
Mysore	82 87	0.1 8.5	+0.4		
Madras	95 80	T 8.0	—1.8		
Maymyo	80 69	0.5 20.1	—8.0		
Marmagao	81 73	0.3 62.5	—		
Malegaon	86 74	0.6 12.4	+0.6		
Mussoorie	88 60	0.2 50.2	—10.0		
Mahabaleshwar	64 60	6.9 218.9	+0.5		
Murree	70 58	2.3 37.9	+2.7		
Mount Abu	76 67	0.1 33.5	—12.8		
Masulipatam	84 76	0.1 17.4	+0.3		
Mandalay	90 79	— 9.9	—2.5		
Mangalore	82 71	2.5 104.7	+10.8		
Meerut	—	— 16.1	—3.8		
Mercara	68 62	1.8 100.1	+10.3		
Nagpur	84 75	1.8 42.6	+10.0		
Ootacamund	59 51	T 16.9	—3.6		
Patna	90 81	0.1 39.9	+8.1		
Peshawar	97 78	— 1.3	—2.5		
Poona	75 69	0.4 15.4	+0.3		
Pachmarhi	78 68	1.0 65.7	+11.4		
Port Blair	82 76	0.7 56.8	+9.9		
Quetta	95 69	— 1.0	—		
Ranchi	82 72	0.1 30.9	—5.5		
Rawalpindi	92 73	0.1 32.8	+14.7		
Rangoon	86 77	0.2 56.0	—1.4		
Ratnagiri	83 74	0.6 97.0	+17.8		
Rajkot	91 75	0.7 18.1	—2.1		
Sialkot	84 75	0.6 27.6	+9.3		
Srinagar	81 63	T 6.3	+0.3		
Sholapur	80 70	0.1 27.1	+14.2		
Shillong	78 61	0.5 50.1	+6.6		
Simla	66 60	0.2 38.3	—1.6		
Surat	83 76	2.1 35.1	+3.3		
Salem	91 73	0.2 20.1	+7.3		
Trichinopoly	92 79	— 10.6	+4.4		
Trivandrum	83 76	0.1 23.0	—1.4		
Vizagapatam	86 77	— 16.3	+2.5		

CALCUTTA STRIKE ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, August 27.
Twenty more strikers of the Mahalaksmi Cotton Mills have been arrested in connection with yesterday's incident at Palta station.

Representatives of workers and management waited on Mr. A. A. Choudhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for negotiating a settlement, but Mr. Choudhury has not yet given his award on the matter.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE GOVT. CHARGES REBUTTED

(Continued from page 30).

possible. It was "The Hindu" of Madras, which is admittedly a most sober paper, which indicated in its leading article on July 13 that constitutional agitation has become well nigh impossible in Travancore. What constitutional agitation, may I ask, can the Travancore State Congress undertake to-day when all meetings by or under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress are banned practically throughout Travancore once again. Moreover, I wish the Government to recall that the first series of prohibitory orders extending for two months were not infringed anywhere, with the result that they have now been renewed throughout practically the whole of the State. It is undoubtedly open to the Government to proceed against those who indulge in seditious or subversive activities under the normal process of law. But to prohibit wholesale, as has now been done, any meeting or demonstration by or under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress is, even on the face of it, a serious abrogation of civil liberties of the people. While this fact is staring us in the face, it is astounding that the Government can state that there is neither a policy of repression nor any curtailment of civil liberties. "ANXIOUS TO AVOID A CRISIS"

I ventured to point out, in my communication to the Dewan under date 4th August that such repression of the Travancore State Congress assumes a sinister complexion because full freedom and encouragement are given to rival organisations to carry on their propaganda, specially of misrepresentation of the Travancore State Congress. I, therefore, sincerely request the Government to revise their attitude while there is yet time to avert a crisis. I trust that the Government will not doubt my sincerity in stating once again that I am deeply anxious to avoid a crisis which would involve people in unnecessary sufferings, and if a crisis can be avoided at all consistent with the responsibility that the Travancore State Congress has undertaken to carry on the agitation of responsible government at any cost.

"Your reference to misguided persons in the last line of your letter is unfortunate in view of the fact that it can only refer to persons who sincerely feel that they are called upon to face any suffering in the defence of fundamental civil liberties. I appeal to the Government most sincerely to enable the Travancore State Congress to function normally and constitutionally. If the Government will not find their way to revise their present attitude, I am to state most regretfully that the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress will be driven to take such action after 32nd of Karkadagom 1113 as will then become necessary to implement the resolution of 3rd August 1938.

"I request the Government to let me know early if they have any objection to my releasing my communications and the Government's reply to the Press in view of the fact that garbled versions are already making their appearance in the newspapers."

Chief Secretary's Letter

The following is the reply dated Aug. 8 from the Chief Secretary to Mr. Thanu Pillai: "Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 7th and may state at once that the Government do not think it necessary to answer your com-

munication in detail as the Government after due consideration of the publications and utterances of members of the State Congress outside and within the State and their activities during many months, have come to the conclusion that they have been pursuing disloyal and subversive activities which cannot be countenanced. The Government therefore, see no reason to revise what has been stated in the previous letter and desire to warn you and your colleagues once more of the serious consequences likely to ensue on a programme of disobedience of lawfully promulgated orders.

"With regard to the publication of the correspondence, you may publish the same on your responsibility."

Contest For Post Of Dy. Information Officer

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

It is understood, that the Federal Public Services Commission has invited only five candidates for an interview, in connection with the appointment of Deputy Information Officer to the Government of India, and not six as published in certain papers. Of these five, only Mr. Jangbahadur Singh of the "Tribune", Mr. Natarajan of the "Pioneer" and Mr. Britter of the "Times of India" came for an interview, while the two others wrote back, saying that owing purely to personal reasons, they were unable to come to Simla. It is absolutely baseless and incorrect, that they refused to sit for the written examination.

The decision regarding the final selection has yet to be made, but an announcement in this respect is expected soon.—United Press.

HUBLI DEPUTATION WAITS ON MINISTER

POONA, August 27.

A deputation consisting of twenty citizens of Hubli led by Mr. Amate, Municipal Councillor, and including Mr. D. R. Hardikar waited on Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government this afternoon in connection with the agitation for supercession of the Hubli Municipality.

A bulky memorandum running to over a hundred typed pages detailing instances of alleged mismanagement and highhandedness on the part of the municipality and auditors' adverse remarks was presented.

Mr. Patil replied that Government had commenced enquiries into the allegations against the Hubli Municipality and awaiting a report from the Collector of the District. When the report was received, Government would take action.—A. P.



Babu Rajendra Prasad, former Congress President, who paid a short visit to Madras with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, was presented with a Civic Address of Welcome on 20th inst., at the Ripon Buildings.

Photo shows both the leaders with the Mayor of Madras and other Councillors, and the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.



A thousand Indian Muslims marched through the streets of London to demonstrate their indignation at certain references to the Prophet and the Holy Quran in Mr. H. G. Wells' book, "A Short History of the World".

Selections For To-morrow's Races

Diamond Shower Should Win Criterion

By "SENEX"

The Criterion forms the centre-piece of to-day's Holiday Programme. I have an idea that Diamond Shower will win the first classic of the season. He has given all round satisfaction on the track.

1-30 p.m. The Wadi Plate—1 Mile	FIRPO	2
DHIYAB	GOLDEN TICKET	3
LUCKY THOUGHT		
NAJAIMAN DHABBI		
2-0 p.m. The Gwalior Plate—6 Furlongs	4-30 p.m. The Bhamburda Plate, Div. I—6 Furlongs.	
SCHOOL QUAD	LORD CLARION	1
ANITA	DEVONIAN	2
FLIPPANT	DICK TAPPER	3
2-30 p.m. The Bhamburda Plate Div. II—6 Furlongs.	5-0 p.m. The Lincoln Plate—6 Furlongs.	
PURSUIVANT	WHAT'S WHAT	1
RED MINX	TIPPERARY	2
SPILT WINE	FRED STEPHENS	3
3-0 p.m. The Poona Arab Stakes About 1-1/2 Miles	5-30 p.m. The Criterion Plate—6 Furlongs.	
ROYAL RIVAL	DIAMOND SHOWER	1
BUKNAR	MULTISSIMO	2
AMIN AL IRAQ	DESERT NIGHT	3
3-30 p.m. The All India Produce Stakes—7 Furlongs	6-0 p.m. The Baldoyle Plate—6 Furlongs	
MON CHERI	CARTOON	1
VANDYKE	BACHELOR'S BARD	2
ADVANCE	GLANLEY	3
4-0 p.m. H.H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—1-1/4 Miles	Double:—PURSUIVANT and LE-GION.	
LEGION	Treble:—MON CHERI, LORD CLARION, WHAT'S WHAT.	

S. I. RAILWAY DISASTER

Enquiry Should Be Public And Open To Press

MADRAS, Aug. 27. Government have issued orders to the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly and Madura who are now conducting the enquiry into the causes of the recent railway accident at Ayyalur that the enquiry should be public and open to the press, and that it should not be restricted to the causes of the accident, but should cover all the relevant circumstances which preceded it and ensued.—A.P.

SUPPORT TO KARANDIKAR'S RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal, recently revived, adopted to-day a resolution according support to the motion tabled by Mr. Karandikar, M.L.A., in the Bombay Assembly for substitution, at an early date, of the Communal Award by an electoral arrangement just and equitable to all, irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

The Committee further expressed the desire that Congress M.L.A.s in Bengal, particularly those belonging to the Congress Nationalist Party, should make a similar move in the Bengal Assembly urging the annulment of the "Award."—A.P.

Members of the Congress Party in the Orissa Assembly are arriving at Cuttack to-day to attend a party meeting this evening to consider the agenda of the forthcoming Assembly session which commences on August 29.

WAGE CUT IN BHANDARI MILLS

Workers Turned Out Appeal To Home Minister

INDORE, (By Mail.) Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Indore, writes:—Wages of Dair-Weavers of Bhandari Mills have been suddenly and without previous notice reduced from 24 ples per pair to 14 ples per pair. This reduction results in 50 per cent. reduction in the monthly wages. On protesting to the Mill-Agent for the cut, they have been summarily turned out. The Textile Labour Office has appealed to the Home Minister to institute an enquiry in this case and to reinstate the workers, pending final decision.

PNEUMATIC TYRES FOR BULLOCK CARTS

LAHORE, (By Mail.) How to encourage the use of pneumatic tyres for bullock carts in preference to iron tyres in the Punjab? Should dealers in pneumatic tyres be subsidised for this purpose? These questions are engaging the attention of the Punjab Communications Board and have been referred to the various departments concerned.

This reference was made after the discussion of the question at a recent meeting of the Communications Board, Punjab, held at Simla under the presidency of the Hon. Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Minister of Public Works, Punjab. Another important decision taken at the meeting related to the question of amending the formula governing the calculation of the Board's contributions to the maintenance charges in respect of what are known as class II roads. According to the formula now in force a maximum of 56 and a minimum of 25 per cent. is contributed by the Board as grant-

Rovers Cup Football

Aryans Force Cheshires To A Draw

QUETTA MUSLIMS AND HYDERABAD TO PLAY AGAIN

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

Saturday's programme, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, comprised of two matches, the first a replay between the Quetta Muslims and the Hyderabad XI, which again ended in a draw, neither side being able to score, while the Aryans from Calcutta held the redoubtable Cheshires, Bombay's League Champions, to a draw sharing 2 goals with them.

In striking contrast to the earlier game, the Cheshires vs. the Aryans tie provided thrilling football, despite the deplorable monsoonish conditions.

FIRST MATCH

Exchanges were even, practically, throughout the first half of play, during which there was hardly anything noteworthy except that Sham Lal, Quetta inside-left, had to retire due to an injury.

BETTER PLAY

Better play of the first match was witnessed in the second period, in the early phases of which each side broke away in turn but with such a poor finish, it was a hard job for either set of forwards to score a goal.

Towards the end the Muslims pressed their opponents and the Hyderabad goal-keeper was called upon to save his side on several occasions.

Hyderabad, also, made some attempts to obtain the all-important goal but despite extra-time, the teams failed to come to a conclusion and the replay has been fixed at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

SECOND GAME

In striking contrast to the first, the second game opened at a brisk pace and very early in the start S. Banerjee threw away a likely opening, failing to shoot correctly from a close in. The Cheshires fought back, but not before long, the Aryans, with fine short passing tactics, transferred play to their opponents end, where they kept the defenders busy.

End to end exchanges kept the game packed with thrills and excitement and in another raid by the Calcutta forwards, Stabbs saved twice in quick succession, the first a good shot from Ganguly and the second, a fine angular 'try' by Khaleque.

The Aryans did most of the attacking for the first 20 minutes, but the Cheshires drew blood in the 21st minute; Blaney and Pennington began a good movement on the left flank and one of the defending backs, in mis-

kicking, enabled Sutton, the military inside-right, to give his side the lead.

There was no further change in the score till half-time.

The Cheshires broke away with a right-wing move on resumption. Tesseyman headed in nicely to Keegans but before the latter could steady himself Dhar dispossessed him and sent the ball high up in the field.

Towards the middle of this half, the Aryans did not spare themselves to obtain the equaliser and gave a trying time to the military defence. On one occasion, Deb Roy, their outside-left, shot wide, while at the opposite end the visitors' custodian saved well from Sutton and later from Blaney.

Bombay League Champions continued to have, slightly, the better of the exchanges and off a rising spot kick taken by Blaney, Keegans headed well but Bimal Mitra caught the ball easily and cleared.

ARYANS ON TERMS

About 3 minutes before the call of time, the Aryans, who made desperate efforts to draw level, succeeded when Banerjee, their inside-right, found the net and gave his side the right to try conclusions with the Cheshires again.

RESULT:—

MUSLIM F. C., QUETTA nil.
HYDERABAD XI nil.

TEAMS:—

MUSLIM F. C., QUETTA:—Ghulam Sarwar; Jumma Khan and J. N. Rai; Mohd. Safi, Fakhrul Hassan and Noor Mohd; Ghulam Nabl, Fazul, Ghulam Mohd., Sham Lal and Nizam-ud-Din.

HYDERABAD XI:—Eranya; Jona and affee Ahmad and Mahboob Khan; Maqbool Ali and Abdul Gani; Ram Moorti, Ataulah, Susay, Sheikh Hussain and Sheikh Khan.

REFEREE:—Mr. F. H. Terry.

RESULT:—

CHESHIRE 1 goal.
ARYANS, CALCUTTA 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

CHESHIRE:—Stubbs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Charmley; Tesseyman, Sutton, Keegans, Blaney and Pennington.

ARYANS, CALCUTTA:—Bimal Mitra; R. Dhar and A. Bhatta-charjee; S. Dey, John and S. Misra; Khaleque, S. Banerjee, Saboo, A. Ganguly and Deb Roy.

REFEREE:—A. Haworth.

To-day's Matches

4 p.m. (Replay) Muslim F. C., Quetta v. Hyderabad XI.
5-15 p.m. Howrah Union v. Lucknow XI.

ed that the probable expenditure on the maintenance of class II roads during the current year will be Rs. 1,162,172, while the expenditure on roads transferred to the charge of the Communications Board will probably reach Rs. 119,986.—A.P.

Bombay & Suburban Compounders' Conference

(From A Correspondent)

The above Conference will be held on the 11th September, 1938. The President's name, exact hour of the Conference and the place will be announced in due course.

Mr. J. B. Pinto, the Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Compounders' Union is authorised to represent the Bombay Union at the Sholapur District Compounders' Conference, to be held on 4th September 1938.

Travancore Repression Condemned

Call To State's Subjects
In City To Stand By
Their People

The reign of repression let loose in Travancore State with the promulgation of lawless laws came in for severe condemnation at the hands of Congress Socialists who addressed a public meeting at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Friday night. The meeting was organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and Mr. M. R. Masani presided.

While attacking the repressive measures of Travancore, the speakers utilised the occasion to take a rapid review of the situation in the whole country. Particular attention was drawn to the round up of Congress Socialists in the Frontier Province. The strange defence offered by the Madras Premier and his apologists for using the condemned Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Bombay police ban on peaceful Labour demonstrations, the attempt at the suppression of the Kisan movement in Bihar also came in for carping criticism.

"Where is the Congress drifting?" While in the non-Congress provinces, the Congress was backing the mass movements, there was the sorry spectacle of pacts with zamindars and an uncanny eagerness not to weaken the vested interests in the provinces where Congress Ministries functioned.

Speaking on the situation in Travancore, one of the speakers urged the formation of Travancore States People's Defence Committee in Bombay. "When their own kith and kin are exposed to the gravest dangers, when the people, at last, have been driven to launch on a non-violent struggle for the assertion of their rights, there is an association in this City, the Travancore Association, which does not want Responsible Government in their State!

There is another organisation of Travancoreans which goes by the name of the Travancore Union. Its members think that they can save themselves by saying that the Union has eschewed politics and so cannot support the struggle of the State Congress and other allied organisation." He hope that all Travancoreans in the City would rid themselves of such sanctimoniousness and rise equal to the occasion.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

It is understood that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, leader of the non-official advisers to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-British Trade negotiations, is consulting mill-owners and other trade interests in Bombay on the final proposals that have emerged out of the negotiations.

Strict secrecy is being observed with regard to the nature of these proposals but according to commercial circles the outlook with regard to the final outcome of the negotiations is not very promising.

It is pointed out that agricultural interests in the country interested in raw cotton are not likely to view the final proposals with any enthusiasm, though Lancashire is stated to have somewhat modified its demands.

Commercial circles, who are keenly watching developments, point out that despite Lancashire's modification of its demands the acceptance of the proposals as they have emerged finally will be detrimental to the interests of the country.—A.P.

Crisis In Ahmedabad Mill Industry

Night Shifts Closed: Huge
Stocks Locked Up In
Godowns

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD Aug. 27.

Heavy depression prevails in Ahmedabad Mill Industry and markets. Two big parties of the Maskati Cloth Market failed yesterday.

It is understood that these parties had a debt of nearly five to seven lakhs of rupees. Day to-day the economic crisis is coming nearer in Ahmedabad industry.

Many night shifts have been closed and nearly 31 lakhs bales of cloth remain unsold in the godowns of the mills and the market.

No Interference With Civil Liberties

Bombay Premier And Police
Ban On Labour Meetings
And Processions

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The meeting outside the Phoenix Mills was banned and the procession was forbidden to use roads because from information received in the hands of police it was clear that the strikers were likely to use methods of violence and intimidation against operatives of Phoenix Mill to induce them to join the strike, both Bradbury and Phoenix Mill being under the same management stated Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister in Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning in reply to a short notice question by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regarding the incidents that happened in Bombay on Tuesday and Wednesday in connection with Bradbury Mill strike.

Mr. Kher stated that there was a partial strike involving about 300 workers in progress in Bradbury mill. A procession of Bradbury Mill strikers was taken out on the afternoon of 23rd. Three meetings were also held on that day.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Whether Government are aware that police banned the procession and the meeting almost at the eleventh hour.

The Prime Minister: "The procession was not banned but it was not permitted to pass along DeLisle Road north of its junction with Arthur Road and over Chinchpokli bridge. The meeting outside the Phoenix Mill was prohibited but was allowed to be held on a private ground nearby." It was true that procession was stopped at junction of DeLisle Road with Arthur Road. It was not true that flags were snatched away from hands of demonstrators in procession. What happened was that police noticed that some Red Flags had been fixed on the open space opposite Phoenix Mill gate. They removed the flags and refused to allow Mr. R. S. Nimbkar to hold a meeting opposite Phoenix Mill gate. Mr. Nim-

bkar then held the meeting in a private compound nearby. Flags were returned to Nimbkar at the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked why Government assumed there would be breach of peace and violence would break out. What was the indication for assuming so?

Mr. B. G. Kher stated that the speeches delivered by some of labour leaders for the past two or three days was the indication. These speakers held out threats of assault to those who supplied labour to Bradbury Mills.

Mr. Jhabvala asked what was the original cause of the strike in the Bradbury Mills?

The Prime Minister replied that serving of notice on 19 workers in the Ring Department was stated to be the original cause.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Prime Minister stated that it was not true that a meeting and procession was banned at the eleventh hour. The processionists were prevented from going through the prohibited roads. As soon as information was received by police regarding the procession and meeting, prohibitory orders were issued.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who asked whether Government had the names of those who were supposed to have delivered violent speeches, the Prime Minister stated that he had got the names of Messrs. S. S. Mirajkar, R. S. Nimbkar and Shaheed. He had not got quotations from their speeches.

Mr. Jhabvala asked why Red Flags were removed.

The Prime Minister stated that Red Flags were not allowed in front of the Phoenix Mills.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked whether Government would consider taking action against the individuals instead of banning processions and meetings.

The Prime Minister said that Government would consider the question as it was a suggestion for

Armed Mob Attacks Congressmen

LUCKNOW: August 27.

About 50 persons, mostly Congressmen, were injured,—25 of them seriously,—in Partabgarh District as a result, it is reported, of a clash between Congressmen and an armed Muslim mob. A Congress Muslim, it is alleged, was dragged out from a mosque and belaboured.

It is said that while the Congress Tri-colour was being hoisted on the residence of Mr. Aziz Ahmed, ex-President of the D.C.C., Muslim boys demonstrated shouting anti-Congress and pro-League slogans. On remonstrating, the boys disappeared, but their guardians, armed with lathis, appeared on the scene. Nothing untoward happened near the residence of Mr. Aziz Ahmed, but a party of Congressmen proceeding to Manikpur to attend a Congress meeting, were, it is alleged, attacked with lathis.

The situation was very tense at the meeting and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Shamsunder Shukla, Secretary, D.C.C., controlled the crowd.

Mr. Mahmud Umar Snaullah, and Mr. Munshi Singh met the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in this connection this morning.

The Police are patrolling the affected area and the authorities are investigating.—A.P.

Nagpur Protest Against Army Recruitment Bill

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

Emphatic disapproval of the Army Recruitment Activities Bill, which was passed by the Central Assembly yesterday through all stages was registered last night at a meeting at the Town Hall under the joint auspices of various political organisations including the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee.

Socialist speakers in particular were severe in their attack on the Bill as in their view it sought to take away the civil liberties of Indian people. Others drew attention to the Lucknow Congress resolution, which in clear terms had stated that India could not participate in any future war in which Britain might be involved.—A.P.

An Urdu weekly named "Tiranga" (the tricolour) will be published in Lahore from October next.

action.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Prime Minister stated that Government were not interfering with civil liberties and they would do everything possible to protect civil liberties of workers.

Further supplementary questions were not allowed by the Speaker as the time limit for interpellations was over.

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Messrs. Akbar Pirbhai, Bar-at-Law, (left) and M. S. Sait, B.A.B.Ch. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, who have been appointed Trustees of the H. J. Casum Trust by the Advocate-General of Bombay.

DETRIMENTAL TO INDIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Ruinous Competition Highly Undesirable From Viewpoint Of Pilgrims Also, Says Dalal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Addressing the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. R. Dalal, the President, discussed the Indian trade situation and said that anxiety about the future was heightened by the policy the Government of India were following about exchange and urged the necessity of a thorough reconsideration of the exchange policy as an integral part of India's national economy.

He suggested that the Government of India should take further steps for the expansion of the export trade of the country.

Continuing Mr. Dalal said:—

"It is regrettable that the conference convened by the Government of India last month for arriving at an amicable settlement between the shipping companies plying in the Haj pilgrim traffic failed in its object. The participation of Indian shipping in this sphere of trade was welcomed by persons interested in the welfare of pilgrims as well as by the Government of India, whose Commerce Secretary stated in the Council of State last September that 'more than one department of Government prepared to wel-

come a little competition coming into that line.' Unfortunately, however, the drastic rate war which ensued at Karachi was uneconomic in its nature and Government themselves have been concerned at this unhealthy development. Such ruinous competition is highly undesirable from the viewpoint of pilgrims as well as shipping. The Indian commercial community is entitled to demand of the Government of India that they will prevent such rate cutting in the next Haj season and will encourage to assist such laudable enterprise of Indian shipping.

"The very fact that in this traffic, unlike any other passenger traffic, maximum fares are laid down and special obligations are imposed on shipowners in regard to space, return passage, food arrangements etc. shows that this traffic is treated as a class by itself.

"It is, therefore, essential that while preserving healthy competition in the matter of provision of amenities and facilities to pilgrims, steps should be taken to prevent an Indian shipping enterprise from being driven out of this trade."—United Press

INDIA'S POPULATION TO REACH 40 CRORES

(Continued from page 25).

frequently does one still find smallpox among children ending in complete or partial blindness because of the ignorance and carelessness of the parents.

How To Prevent It ...

Essential preventive needs include (a) a considerable expansion of the rural medical services whereby the expert instruction received at the Ophthalmic teaching centres in the Medical Colleges and Schools can be rendered readily available; and (b) extension of the maternity and child welfare work in the rural areas.

Attention is also drawn in the Report to the great defects in the compilation of the vital statistics of India and suggestions are made for their improvement. In a number of provinces urgent need exists, says the Report, for the formation of a bureau of vital statistics in the office of the Director of Public Health. For all public health and medical activity, if it is to be properly assessed, must be based on reliable statistics.

Task Before Governments

The solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environments is complicated in India, says the Public Health Commission, by the

evil of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatalistic outlook. "Nothing is more certain than the fact that the physical advancement and health of mankind is dependent not upon a 'doctor's stunt' here or a 'sanitary institution' there, but upon the whole social environment and evolution of the people."

Until further scientific investigations, says the Public Health Commissioner, have been carried out, and the lessons to be learnt from these investigations are applied in practical form for the betterment of public health, it will be profoundly difficult to create and maintain conditions essential to a healthy life. The main task lying before the Indian Governments is the re-organisation of rural life.

But no progress is likely to be made unless the agencies that work, whether governmental or non-official, secure the villagers' active co-operation.

This co-operation can only be obtained through preliminary educational work directed towards developing the villager's interest in schemes for his betterment. Successful preliminary work of this kind will make further advance possible to the formation of village organizations, such as Health Leagues, with membership open to all and contributions permitted both in money and free labour.



PICTURE TAKEN AT THE RECEPTION GIVEN TO MR. SAM-PURNANAND (GARLANDED) PRESIDENT-ELECT, BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AND MR. ANSAR HARWANI (CENTRE), THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' FEDERATION ON ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON SATURDAY MORNING.



Mr. P. L. Bhandari, B.A. (Hons.), B. Com., LL.B., of Jhabua State, has taken his Diploma in Public Administration after working at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He has specialised in Constitutional Law and Federal Finance. He has just completed an extensive tour on the Continent, visiting all the major capitals. He is due to arrive in Bombay on Monday.

INDIAN DELEGATION FROM BURMA

To Meet Ministers And Congress Leaders

RANGOON, August 27.

The Associated Press understands that a Burma-Indian Delegation comprising of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, son of the late Mr. Abbas Tyabji, and Mr. K. B. Dadachanji, President of the Burma Congress Committee and representing Burma-Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Burma Indian Association and other important Indian interests of Burma is leaving to-morrow morning for Calcutta by air in connection with recent riots. The delegation will meet prominent Congressmen and Bengal Ministers in Calcutta after which they will proceed to Simla.

Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood and some other prominent Indians connected with Burma have been requested to join the delegation in India.—A.P.

Satyagraha In Front Of Gandhiji's Hut

Demand For Harijan Minister In C. P.

NAGPUR, August 27.

A party of 17 Harijans including Mr. H. J. Khandekar, (Congress Harijan), member of the Nagpur Municipality, and Nagpur P.C.C. left this morning for Wardha from where they will proceed to Shegaon.

The first batch of five Harijans will offer Satyagraha in front of Gandhiji's hut to secure their demand for inclusion of one Harijan representative in the C. P. Ministry. The first batch will continue the Satyagraha for two days and will then be replaced by another batch of five Harijans.

The Satyagrahis will also urge that one seat in the C. P. Cabinet should be reserved for a Scheduled Caste representative in future. The Satyagraha is expected to commence at Shegaon this afternoon.

After the resignation of the second cabinet formed by Dr. Khare, in which a Congress Harijan Mr. Rameshwar Agnihotri, was included, Mr. Khandekar opened a correspondence with Gandhiji on the question of the inclusion of a Harijan in the C. P. cabinet. Gandhiji advised him not to resort to Satyagraha on the issue, but agitate in a peaceful manner for the inclusion of a Harijan. If Mr. Khandekar was satisfied that there was a suitable Harijan among the members of the C. P. Assembly, who would be able to shoulder ministerial responsibility.

Mr. Khandekar and his supporters were not satisfied with Mahatma Gandhi's reply and continued to agitate for a seat for Harijans in the cabinet, and set up a committee known as the All-Parties Harijan Committee. This Committee decided to launch a Satyagraha near Mahatma's Ashram at Shegaon to-day.—A.P.

A resolution congratulating the Congress Party in the Central Assembly for the determined resistance it put up against the Indian Army Recruitment Bill was passed unanimously at a crowded public meeting held here under the auspices of the City Congress Committee at Kohat.

BOMBAY BROADCASTING STATION

Move Of Bombay Govt To Get Powers To Manage It

(From Our Special
Representative)

POONA, Aug. 27.

"Government were considering the advisability of making a representation to the Central Government with a view to obtain delegation of powers to manage the Bombay Broadcasting Station."

So stated Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. Government were aware that Radio was one of the most powerful means of disseminating knowledge.

SO THIS IS PROGRESS!

Mr. Jhabvala asked: What stage of consideration had been reached in the matter of making representation to the Central Government regarding the Bombay Broadcasting Station.

Mr. B. G. Kher said: "The stage of composing a letter." (Laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: "What time would be taken between composing and typing of a letter?" (Laughter).

B. G. Kher: "I want notice." (Renewed Laughter).

Mr. Mehta: "What time would be taken between typing and signing and between signing and despatching?"

Mr. B. G. Kher: "Ditto, I want notice."

Mr. G. K. Phadke asked whether Government would consider the advisability of having a provincial board to advise in the matter of programmes for the Bombay station.

The Prime Minister said that it was a very good suggestion and Government would consider the matter and take necessary action.

Replying on behalf of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Morarji Desai, told S. H. Jhabvala that Government were aware that some police officers when off duty bet on the race course. There were orders of the Commissioner of Police in existence prohibiting officers on duty from betting on the race course.

Replies in negative were given to other questions, namely, that this action of police officers, namely, betting on race course created suspicion in the minds of the public and that whether Government did not think it advisable to keep all police officers above suspicion, and whether Government were going to take any steps to restrain police officers from gambling on the race course. The Minister further stated that Government had not received any complaints from the public to the effect that police mix with other persons in the race course in suspicious circumstances.

"FULL-DRESS DRIVE" AGAINST CHINESE LINES

TOKIO, Aug. 27.

The Japanese have started a full-dress drive against the first Chinese lines defending Hankow. They have launched attack from three Provinces Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hupeh, and claim that they are advancing on all fronts.—Reuter.

GERMAN COMPOSER DEAD.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.

The death has occurred of the Composer Bruno Heydrich.—Reuter.

Sudetens Adopt Provocative Policy

Illegal Manifesto Permits Defence Against Alleged "Marxist Terrorism"

PRAGUE, August 27.

SUDETEN HEADQUARTERS HAVE ISSUED A MANIFESTO TO THE PARTY DECLARING THAT THE ORDERS NOT TO RESPOND TO ATTACKS OF "MARXIST TERRORISM" HAVE BEEN RESCINDED, AND THAT, IN FUTURE, SUDETENS WHO WERE ATTACKED WERE FREE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES WITHIN THE LAW.

Official circles take a serious view of the Manifesto which is regarded as encouragement to the Sudetens to provoke incidents with the object of increasing pressure upon the Czech Government.

The Ministry of the Interior declares that there is not the slightest justification for the Manifesto which is illegal, and anyone acting on it will come into serious conflict with the police.

Two Sudeten organs have been confiscated for publishing an alleged circular to the Communist Party purporting to be signed by the leader of the Party and saying that Lord Runciman's mission which is obviously to try to satisfy the Sudetens will involve denunciation of the Soviet Pact and dissolution of the Communist Party, and urging that Communists should resist this policy, if necessary, illegally. Authoritative quarters declare the circular, which is alleged to have been issued by the Communists, to be a forgery.

Well informed circles in Berlin

deny that an official 'démarche' has been sent to foreign powers to the effect that Germany will support the Sudeten German party's demand "with all her resources."

Benevolent neutrality in the event of a conflict with Czechoslovakia is believed in well informed foreign circles to have been the limit of the promises Admiral Horthy was able to make to Herr Hitler.

Admiral Horthy whose visit is nearing its end has left Berlin for General Goering's country-seat Karinhall.

It is understood that at a meeting at Prague of the Parliamentary sub-Committee, Premier Hodza explained the new proposals for settlement of the minorities problem approved of in principle at yesterday's Ministerial meetings.

These are believed to be based on the system of regions and provide a large measure of self-Government for the Sudetens. It is gathered that there was some opposition. No details are known.—Reuter.

CIRCULAR TO PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN

No Black Flags Or Demonstrations Against Govt. Ministers

LAHORE, August 27.

The Punjab Congress Working Council which, again, met to-day, under the Presidentship of Lala Shamlal, M. L. A., decided to send a circular to all the Congress Committees in the Punjab, inviting their attention to the letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, asking Congressmen not to resort to black flag processions or any demonstrations on the occasion of the visit of the Government Ministers.

The Working Council condemned demonstrations and obstructions alleged to have been arranged by the Muslim League, in the way of Congress holding meetings, at various places in the Province, and requested the Congress Committees and Congressmen to remain non-violent even under the greatest provocation.—A. P.

FOREST & COMMERCE SECRETARIES RESIGN

Sequel To Voting On No- Confidence Motion

RANGOON, August 27.

The Governor of Burma has accepted the resignation of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Forest Minister, who has resigned, as also the resignation of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Commerce Minister. Both of them voted against the Government, during the no-confidence motion yesterday.—A. P.

SHIV MANDIR SATYAGRAHA IN LAHORE

Punjab Mahabirdal Volunteers From Delhi To Arrive Shortly

LAHORE, August 27.

A Jatha of 100 volunteers of the Punjab Mahabirdal will shortly arrive in Delhi from Lahore to participate in the Shiv Mandir Satyagraha movement started in connection with the alleged removal of the idol of Lord Shiva from a temple in municipal gardens, Delhi, announces the General Secretary of the Punjab Mahabirdal, Lahore.

The General Secretary disapproves the action of the Delhi municipality in removing the idol and says that this action of the Committee "has greatly wounded the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus and has raised a violent storm of resentment among them."—A. P.

ARMY BILL SUPPORT DEPRECATED

Muslim League's Call To Boycott British Goods

CAWNPORE, August 27.

Disagreement with the Muslim Member's support to the Army Recruitment Bill, in the Central Assembly, was expressed in a resolution moved at a Muslim League meeting by Maulana Hazrat-Mohani, President of the City Muslim League.

A resolution, inviting the Muslims of India to boycott British goods and not to participate in any Imperialist War, in view of the British policy in Palestine, was hotly discussed, but it was ultimately passed.—A. P.

HENRY COTTON BEATS RIVAL

Czecho Open Golf Championship

CARLSBAD, Aug. 27.

Henry Cotton, with rounds of 71, 67, 72 and 72 won the Czechoslovak Open Golf Championship, beating the nearest rival by eleven strokes.

The second round was a record.—Reuter.

"MOVING STEADILY TOWARDS CLIMAX"

Winnie Scents Danger In Germany's Parade Of Force

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Theydon Bois, Essex, declared: "The whole state of Europe and the world is moving steadily towards a climax which cannot long be delayed. War is certainly not inevitable, but the danger to peace cannot be removed until the vast German armies called from their homes into ranks have been dispersed."

It seems to me—and I must tell you plainly—that these Government forces have not been placed on war footing without the intention of reaching a conclusion within a very limited space and time. Fabricated stories, which spread a Marxist plot in Czechoslovakia and orders to students to arm and defend themselves, are disquieting signs similar to those which preceded Austria."

Stating that it was known that the German people had no wish for war, above all for a war with the British Empire, Mr. Churchill said that the anxieties and hopes, therefore, centred upon "the extraordinary man at the summit of Germany."—Reuter.

20 DEAD: 14 WOUNDED

"Jose Luis Diez" Reaches Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 27.

Following a night of unrest, in the course of which the residents watched gunflashes and searchlights towards the sea, and listened to incessant gunfire, "Jose Luis Diez" limped into the Harbour, badly damaged.

It is learned that 20 dead persons were aboard, most of them drowned in the destroyer's forward compartment, and 14 wounded who were removed to the hospital.

The British Military mounted guard in the vicinity of the destroyer.—Reuter.

23 KILLED IN JAFFA OUTRAGE

Jerusalem, August 27.

The death roll of the bomb outrage at Jaffa is 23.—Reuter.

Increased Wages And New Scheme Of Working Conditions

MARSEILLES, Aug. 27.

Government has offered the Marseilles dockers increased wages and a new scheme of working conditions.

The accompanying statement declares that labour troubles cannot be allowed to drag on in France in view of the internal and external situation.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN Little Activity In Silver: Gold Steady

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN LINSEED

NEW YORK COTTON

Prices were moving either way in a thin market. Though the general tendency seemed lower, yet the underlying sentiment was cheerful in anticipation of bullish loan announcement.

BULLION

There was no change in London silver. Gold was higher by a penny. Local silver market was quiet with very little activity and movements were small as sellers did not show any aggressiveness.

Gold prices reacted from the recent rise but the downward tendency was checked by steadiness of dollar.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938	
New York, Aug 27	8.34
Previous closing	8.32
To-day's opening	8.32
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.30
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938	
Liverpool, Aug 27	4.57
Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.59
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.59
Difference	+02

BRUACH EXPECTATION

April-May 1939 Rs. 158-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 27
The New York cotton market was thin with prices easily moving either way, but the tendency generally worked lower following lower Liverpool cables. However, the underlying sentiment was cheerful in anticipation of bullish loan announcement.
The trading in October began at 8.32 i.e. two points lower. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered selling, while subsequently renewed selling pressure developed as a result of which the price fell further and closed at 8.30.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 27
In the local market, Broach April-May offered at Rs. 159-2, but then the price declined to Rs. 157-12 in sympathy with weak New York advices. However, the market improved later and Broach closed at Rs. 159-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 27
The following were the opening ranges:—
October (8.31/8.30) 8.34/8.32
December (8.36/8.35) 8.40/8.39
January (unquoted) 8.39/8.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 27
American October (4.57) 4.59
American January (4.66) 4.68
Egyptian November (6.62) 6.63
Egyptian January (6.86) 6.89

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 27
TEAS
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-9) 2-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New
Crop August September (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 paid and sellers
Dunlop September (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning September (£21) £21

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug 27	
Previous closing	4.87 9/16
To-day's opening	4.87 3/8
At the time of New York	
cotton closing	4.87 3/16

F. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 27	
Previous closing	4.87.68
To-day's opening	4.87.56
To-day's closing	4.87.40

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 27	
Previous closing	178.34
To-day's opening	178.34
To-day's closing	178.34

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Aug 27
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87.56 and remained steady with little variation.
Franc opened at 178.34 and remained very steady with no important change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 27/32	
Paris on Bombay (13.232) 13.263	
New York on Bombay (36.30) 36.25	
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 3/4) 0.90 3/4	
London on Milan (92.70) 92.65	
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal)	
0-8 1/2 nominal	
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2	

BULLION

Influx (nil) £159	
Withdrawal (nil) nil	
Gold (£7-2-7) £7-2-8	
Silver (19 5/16d) 19 5/16d	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent	
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent	
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent	

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 27
The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—
"India and speculators sold. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 27	
Spot	(19 5/16d) 19 5/16d nil
Forward	(19 1/8d) 19 1/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 27	
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-1)	
£7-2-8	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

London, Aug 27	
Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at October 63 1/4.	

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers	
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers	
Linseed La Plata (£11 sellers) £11 sellers	
Groundnuts Coromandel (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers	

3 1/2% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 27
The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99-7-8 at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 27	
SILVER	
Silver ready	50 12 0
Silver Bhadarva	50 11 0
Silver Asho	50 10 0
GOLD	
Gold ready	36 0 3
Gold Bhadarva	36 0 6
Gold Asho	36 0 3
Sovereign	23 7 0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 27
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 62 1/4 and December unquoted. The market was quiet in absence of any fresh developments with traders generally awaiting events from abroad.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug 27	
Wheat September	3 15 6
Wheat January	4 0 6
Wheat May	3 2 0
Linseed September	8 4 0
Linseed May	4 12 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 27
U S Common New Stock (dof 61 7/8) dol 59 1/2
General Motors (dol 50) dol 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 7/8) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 112 1/2

LIMITED TURNOVER ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Aug 27
Jutes were easier with limited business. In coals the undertone continued steady, but business was very much restricted. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues displayed somewhat quieter movement to-day, while other industries remained more or less steady. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—
Securities: 3 per cent loan 1938/65 98/8; 3 1/2 per cent G P 99/8; 3 per cent U P 1961/66 98/12; four per cent loan 1960/70 113; three per cent Punjab Bonds new 1958 98/13;
Bank: Allahabad Bank pref 141.
Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 17/12; Deoli 8/1; Equitable 37/12.
Jutes: Anglo India 283/8; do pref 149; Bally pref 128/8; Gouropore 497/8; Howrah 44/10; National 18/7.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/6 ex div; India Copper 2/6; Tavoy Tin 1/6; Dalmia Cement ord 9/12; Do pref 90; Bengal Telephone ord 19/2; do pref 14/4; U P Electric 172 small lot; Burn and Co ordy 255/8 small lots; Indian Iron 33/14; Marshalls 1/13 Steel Corp ordy 8/6; Do pref 91 small lot; Bararee Coke 18/4; B I Corporation ord 3/5; Rohtas Industries 24/8; do pref 132; Walford Transport 1/8; Bengal Paper ord 97/8; Humayun Property defd 1/6; Bengal Timber 17s; Hantapara 300.
Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1938/53 Carew and Co 104/8; 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/8 small lot. —A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 27	
To-day's closing quotations:—	
Sind Cotton January	24 8 9
Punjab January	12 12 3
Desi American January	17 10 3
Tone: Steady.	
Wheat September	20 0 6
October	20 3 6
Tone: Dull.	
Toria September	33 13 0
November	34 4 6
Gram September	24 12 9
October	25 0 6
Cottonseed September	15 14 3
January	15 10 0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Loans Readily Obtainable

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 27
On the money market despite the drop from 105.7 millions to 101.6 in the banker's deposits as revealed in this week's bank statement, loans have generally been readily obtainable and even non-clearing institutions round 3/4 per cent against bonds about the maximum that borrowers were willing to concede for short term accommodation. Wall Street closed easy.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 26	
September	1.94
March	2.04
May	2.06

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 27	
Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment September	5 5 9
Shipment Oct Dec	5 6 6
Shipment Jan March	5 9 0
Kesar	13 8 0
Saraya	13 1 0
Java Spot	F 5.95

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 26	
September	£10-8-9
October	£10-10-0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 26	
October	62 1/4d.
December	60d.
March	58 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 26	
September	dol 0.62 1/8
December	dol 0.64
May	dol 0.66 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 27
Temperatures abnormally higher in entire Belt, no precipitation. Storm reported to be headed for northern part of Mexico.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 27	
London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£46-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-2-0
Tone: Steady.	

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Aug 27
Gold valued at Rs. 4,71,475 was exported from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, August 27.
Except for two consignments of gold sovereigns shipped to London on Saturday by the s.s. 'Strathmore' there was no other shipment of gold during the week.
The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,19,21,72,862.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—
34th Week (ended August 26th)—
1936 10,430,100
1937 13,185,100
1938 15,704,600
Total for 34 Weeks (1st January to date)—
1936 367,108,100
1937 418,249,600
1938 486,154,100

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 27.
Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton prices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 158/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 158/2 on scattered selling. Later on there was some buying and short covering which improved prices to Rs. 159/6. The tone of the market was very steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points but there was some realising in the local market and Broach A/M delivery declined to Rs. 158/10. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	158 4 0
Oomra D/J	141 0 0
Bengal D/J	119 2 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 26.	
GIZA—	
Spot	7.37+2.
October	6.63+8.
November	6.63+8.
January	6.86+8.
March	6.94+8.
May	6.92+3.
UPPER—	
Spot	6.04+8.
October	5.84+8.
November	5.84+8.
January	5.84+8.
March	5.87+8.
May	5.89+8.
July	5.91+8.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 25th Aug.	1,427
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,540,276
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,124,992
Decrease	584,716

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES	
New York—Liverpool:—	
Oct. 98 Dec. 102 Jan. 108 March 119	
May 126 July 133 at Cross Rate 4.87 9/16	
Bombay—Liverpool:—	
Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.75 Rs. 48 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.	
Bombay—New York:—	
Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—New York May 8.38 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.87 9/16.	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 26.	
Broach A/M. 1939 op 155 1/2; highest 157 3/8; lowest 155 3/8; closing 157 1/4.	
Oomra D/Jan. op 138 1/2; highest 140; lowest 138 1/2; closing 140.	
Bengal D/Jan. op 117 1/4; highest 118 1/2; lowest 117 1/4; closing 118 1/8.	
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-3-38) Rs. 6.	
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 16 1/2.	

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 27.	
October	51.70
November	52.00

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 27.
Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £27-7. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 2 points at 178.34 and dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.87 9/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 5/16 America and speculators bought. Offerings were small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 15 to 30 points. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a better turnover. There was scattered realising in both gold and silver and prices eased off slightly after opening. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD	
Ready	36 0 8
Bhadarwa delivery	36 0 8
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 8 0
Ashwin delivery	36 0 8
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0 5 3
SILVER	
Ready	50 12 0
Bhadarwa delivery	50 11 8
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 9 0
Ashwin delivery	50 9 8
Ashwin Teji-mandi	1 2 0

London Metals

London, Aug. 26.	
Copper	£41 3 8
Lead	£14 15 0
Spelter	£13 8 8
Tin	£194 12 8

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 26.	
Spot	42 3/4 cents

Pay In—Sept. 12

Pay Out—Sept. 14

Sharp Rise In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Professional Support Tells

BOMBAY: August 27.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market opened very steady and it was believed that prices will be able to cross over previous high levels, but active selling completely changed the whole outlook and U. S. Steel shares declined dollar 1-1/8 and Anacondas closed dollar one down.

The local Market had a different tale to tell. Professional Bulls having large interest they managed to ignore the decline in U. S. Steel shares and under extensive buying prices were pushed up with a view to secure profits at the monthly settlement. Tata Steel Dfds. advanced to Rs. 1,350 and at this level there was free budly business at a premium of Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 5, while Ordinary shares were being carried at a premium of Rs. 1-4 around Rs. 281 level.

Bulls having control over the market are making situation difficult for Bears who have no choice, but to yield. Thus Tata Steel shares which carry extensive speculative interest were lively, but other Sections were dull and neglected. The rise in Steel shares had a sympathetic effect, but there was utter absence of any important buying. Tata Steel Dfds. advanced to Rs. 1,355 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 282.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: August 27.

100 Ahmd. Advance	381 4
250 BOM. DYEING	894 0
100 CENTURY	291 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	250 0
100 COLABA	165 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn	320 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-6-0
100 Finlay	125 0
100 GOKAK	164 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,700 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	121 14
100 KOHINOOR	284 0
250 Laxmi	485 0
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji	146 8
250 Model	45 8
50 MYSORE	100 0
200 NEW GREAT	231 0
100 Oosmanshahi	36 12
100 PHENIX	220 0
25 Sassoon Silk	77 0
1,000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 SIMPLEX	88 0
100 SWADESHI	223 0
100 Swan	107 8
500 Vishnu	1,227 8
1,000 Western	905 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	112 0
25-50 Central	30 10
500 Imperial	1560 0
125-500 Im. Contry.	386 4
50-100 India	144 0
100 Reserve Bank	117 4
5 Union	5-8-8
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	109 3
INSURANCE	
100-500 Emp're	711 4
15-100 Jupiter	13 14
20 Mercantile	53 8
15-70 New India	40 8
200 Oriental	4,510 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahm. Old	133 12
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,465 0
10 Ajmer	12 12
10 Amalgmd.	13 0
50 BOM TRAM	118 8
100 Bombay Suburban	141 4
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	215 10
100 Poona	166 4
100 Surat	172 8
100 TATA HYDRO	150 0
1,000 TATA POWER	1392 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Amalgmd Prantij	987 8
100 C. Province	100 0
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	97 4
100 Mandra Bhon	98 0
100 Pachora Jambher	98 4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	747 8
MINING	
9 Burma Corp	XD 6 6
25h Indian Copper	2 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	34 2
10 SHIVRAJPUR	44 12
30 TATA STEEL DFD.	1360 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	282 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK	310 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bombay Dyeing (875) 883 893 887 894	891 894
Century (284) 286 291 289 291	
Central India (243) 247 249 250	
Kohinoor (276) 277 280 278 284	
New Great (225) 227 231	
Simplex (85) 88 87 88	
Swadeshi (217/8) 224 223	
Associated Cement (111) 110 109/8	
Andhra (1475) 1465	
Tata Hydro (155) 156	
Tata Power (1395) 1400 1402 1397 1400	
1392	
Tram Ord. (119) 119 118/8	
T. Steel Dfd. (1305) 1332 1340 1335 1345	
1337 1352 1350 1360 1357 1360	
T. Steel Ord. (273/8) 278 280 279 280 282	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162/8) 162/8 163	
Bellapur (177) 180 179 180	
B. Steam (219) 219 220 225	
B. Burma (524) 525 530 529 531	

50 BELAPUR SUGAR	180 0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep	850 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	225 0
125 B. BURMA	531 0
50 Burma Conty.	176 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-6-0
50 TELEPHONE	80 0
100 I. BLEACHING	130 0
50 I. Invest Trust	42 4
100 I. Radio Dfd.	475 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100 Port Canning	68 0
30 Premier Con.	69 0
15 Scindia	19 13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 12

PREFERENCE	
5 1/2 P C Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6 1/2 p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	106 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1595 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	54 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 2
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 26.	
Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81
3 1/2 per cent	84 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 5/8
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	114
1960/90	114
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	60

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 27.	
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65 98/6	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	90/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/4
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/8

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/65 Loan	117/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/8

Tone:—No Change. Market steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B C RATES—	
T T D D 1/5 3/4	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 13/16	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32 Near	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 15/16	
Nov. 1/5 31/32 Dec-March	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4	
Bank's buying T T 275	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T 1,311	
Bank's buying T T 1,336	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 79	
Bank's buying T T 78	
Bank's buying 60 days 76 7/8	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4	
LAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 65 5/8	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 85 5/8	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 49 1/4	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 89	
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.8743 26th inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 27th inst.	
Hongkong/London 1/3 27th inst.	
Shanghai/London 0/8 3/8 27th inst.	
Java/London 8.91 27th inst.	
London/Paris 178.34 26th inst.	
London/Belgium 28.88 26th inst.	
London/Switzerland 21.28 3/4 26th inst.	
London/Berlin 12.16 3/4 26th inst.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 26th inst.	
London/New York 4.8788 26th inst.	
London/Amsterdam 8.92 26th inst.	
London/Italy 92.72 26th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.	
Gold £7-2 1/2 25th inst.	
Gold £7-2 7/8 26th inst.	
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 25th inst.	
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 26th inst.	
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 25th inst.	
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 26th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 43 25th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 43 26th inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 25th inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 26th inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 26th inst.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1/4 per cent.	
3 months 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.	
Tone:—Favv	

Montreal Silver

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September	42.45+30
December	41.85

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London, Aug. 26.	
December	5s. 4 3/4d.

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**"LOYALTY" — THE PROMISE OF THE TENDERFOOT — SIR BYRAMJEE'S ANOTHER CIRCULAR
— BAJPAJI IN MADRAS — DR. SYED MAHMUD ON SCOUTING—OUR GIRL GUIDE
"REPRESENTATIVES".**

Loyalty

Loyalty must have been an admirable virtue in the times of King Arthur or some of our Indian epics. It was a mutual, binding, cementing force that held men together for the greatest good of the greatest number. Even to-day it is an excellent bond of friendship and guarantees the prosperity of human institutions and groups. But the sanctity of loyalty has been sacrificed by the politician, exploiter and Empire builder. Blind loyalty is an impossibility in the world at the present day, and two natural questions emerge in the mind of an honest citizen. Loyalty to whom? and why? On one hand we hear an answer compelling loyalty to traditional ideas and slogans. On the other hand there is an imperative demand of the human conscience to "give loyalty to whom loyalty is due." The object or person commanding loyalty must be worthy and must be the custodian of Truth and Human Welfare. Loyalty to individuals who are repositories of Law, good government and permanence of human institutions is easily understood. Far more important to-day is loyalty to ideals, peoples and nations.

The scoutmaster in infusing in the scouts the spirit of loyalty must be less exacting, less domineering and more explanatory. It is enough for the scout to realise and appreciate the basic principle of the ideal of loyalty. It is imperative that he is not branded into loyalties after sacrificing his personal judgment or will.

Circulars have now been issued in Europe that the Promise should no longer bind scoutmasters. Freedom must be given to conscientious objectors and others who have their own interpretations of human ideals. The world after the last war is in transition. Human beings, at whose command there is now science and rational thought, before whom have opened vistas of freedom and a vision of their own worth and their own future, are no longer willing to be blind and dumb swearers of loyalty to the tune of brass bands and dictation commands. They have even understood and have determined no longer to give loyalty to those who stand for war, exploitation, and self-gratification at the cost of others.

The Promise

On my honour I promise to do my best
"To do my duty to God, State and Country,
To help other people at all times,
And to obey the Scout Law."

This is the new foundation of the Tenderfoot Test and of the entire life of the Indian Scout. It is an article of faith to be explained most carefully and intelligently by the Scoutmaster to the Scout who must have the spirit behind the words, the life behind the slogan.

To every Indian, be he Mohamaden, Hindu, or Parsi the word honour in its implications is so familiar. It is not so complex that a child cannot understand

it. When you are in camp, bathing in the clear, rushing stream, hold up the waters in your hand and tell your scout "This is honour." The simple peasant and innocent child live in their daily life the spirit behind human honour which teaches the lesson of duty, simply done. Far more valuable, more intrinsic, more real is the word 'Dharma' to the Indian than the word 'Honour' which the 'guest' conceived after leaving the shores of his 'host.' We quoted last week that 'Gilcraft' was proud that the Arab swore by the Englishman's honour. How hollow must that same honour be now to the Arab who believes himself to be so treacherously betrayed. It is better that the Indian Scout, more than learning the meanings of words and parading without humility a virtue whose possession is doubted by the world, leaves his duty within his house, in school and at every other place and in every other circumstance in which he finds himself doing life's struggle.

The scout in his duty to God, sees in him the image of the entire creation; sees Him expressed in beautiful nature and the life that pulses in every living thing. To the scout, God must be something simple that he can understand. The Supreme Ideal, the sum-total of human desires, the unshakable foundation of Truth daily lived and practised. Something not to be feared, but trusted in times of defeat and failure when Evil seems to triumph bringing War, Disaster and Shameless Greed.

The word 'State' is accepted merely as a compromise, in a very great measure it is synonymous to country. It stands for Law in evolution, as expressed by the will of the people, for the people. It embodies within it the people, and their government so far as it seeks their weal. The State abides in the people, so that the people may abide in the State. There is no power superior or greater than the State, the sum-total of the expression of the Will of the people.

The scout preaches love and duty to the country in no spirit of narrow patriotism. The narrowness and selfishness of the Western nations have compelled a 'defensive nationalism' upon the Eastern peoples. Otherwise in our country we only find centralisation of our highest feelings. Our entire being is tuned to the land of our birth and our Beloved Motherland stands a symbol of all that is highest, noblest and purest. In the country is the blood of our people, the seed of the crops that feed us, the grandeur of our mountains and the purity of our rivers which have known many cultures flourish on their banks. Invincible in its glory, ever more alive after many an invasion our Motherland stands commanding our abiding love, and our abiding faith in her Destiny. In beloved Hindustan we find the greatest image demanding our everlasting service. In loving and serving the Motherland, the scout does his duty to his country.

The second line of the Scout

Pledge is not merely a tribute to the ideal of service, it is earnest recognition of the practice of the ideal in daily life. In sharing the sufferings of our fellowmen, in helping the peasant in the field and the unfortunate child in the slum; in being ever attentive to the cry of pain and the call of distress the scout fulfills the expectations of the scout promise.

In obeying the Scout Laws, which we shall discuss later, the scout lays the surest foundation of his life. Like the eightfold path of the Buddha, the simple appeal of the Sermon on the Mount, the Scout Laws open before the young boy a path which he will tread to his own advantage, to the advantage of his fellowwomen and to all living things.

Another Circular

Faced with public indignation on every side, their tactics thoroughly exposed, the new Provincial Association seems to be at its wit's end to secure even a modicum of public support. The return of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy from England, his unceremonious resignation from the B. P. Movement and his sympathy for the proper cause taken by the B. P. Association to join the Hindusthan Association has entirely upset their applecart. The so-called Provincial Association has, therefore, started a battery of vilification and misrepresentation of the national scout movement. The latest is a most unbecoming circular containing gross misrepresentations about the National Associations issued to the Principals of schools. No purpose will be served by answering such libellous slanders of national forces. The best answer to the circular would be for every Principal of schools to read the circular, apply the contents to the case of his own school and realise the utter baselessness of the insinuations. During the last week, three more schools have joined hands with the Hindusthan Association. A girl scout troops has been organised at the

New Era School and the secretary of the I.N.S.A. addressed the crowded hall of the biggest boys' school at Girgaum.

Bajpaiji's Triumphant Tour

Our beloved old chief Shri Ram Bajpai is not having a day of rest in the Madras Presidency. He has been addressing public meetings, schools and scouts for the last several days, and has received universal welcome. Bajpaiji tours the Bombay Presidency for a whole month after the 15th of September under the joint auspices of the old B. P. Association, now the Hindusthan Scouts and the I.N.S.A. which will be most probably affiliated by that time. Those desiring their cities to be visited will write either to Mr. B. T. Char of the Hindusthan Scout Association, Western India House, Pheroshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1, or to Mr. S. M. Desai, General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, 129 Esplanade Road, Bombay 1.

Dr. Syed Mahmud And Scouting

The Seva Samiti Scout Training Camp in the Simla Hills was a unique success. The camp was attended by a very large contingent of would be scoutmasters throughout India. The closing function of the camp was held at the residence of Sir Mahmud Yakub when the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education, Bihar, addressed the scouters. Dr. Syed referred to the wonderful work done by the Seva Samiti Scouts in Bihar and hoped that its great work will be recognised by every Provincial government in India. The Seva Samiti Scouts were rightly congratulated for having undertaken to shoulder the burden of removal of mass illiteracy. In concluding, the Hon. Minister prophesied that within a couple of years the Seva Samiti, whatever name it may bear, will draw to its bosom the millions of boys and girls in India who look up to a national patriotic leadership.

Canada's Homage To 5 Women

They Opened Doors Of Senate To Members Of Their Sex

To commemorate the action of five Alberta women who opened the doors of the Canadian Senate to members of their sex, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, has unveiled a bronze tablet on the wall at the entrance to the Canadian Upper House.

The five names inscribed on the tablet are: Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards, of MacLeod Magistrate Emily E. Murphy, of Edmonton; Mrs. Nellie I. McClung, of Edmonton; Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, of Clarksburg, and the Honourable Rene Parlyby, of Aliz.

Only Mrs. McClung and Mrs. Parlyby are living.

It was they who brought before the Canadian Government the question of whether the statement in the British North America Act, Canada's Constitution, that "any person" was eligible to be a Senator applied to women. The Government referred it to the Supreme Court, which ruled "any person" did not apply to women.

A Privy Council ruling in 1929 reversed the Supreme Court decision and women thereby became eligible to sit in the Canadian Senate. There are now two women Senators.

The memorial tablet is bordered with maple leaves and surmounted by the gold and green crest of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional women, which erected it.

GROWING OLD

'HELEN OF TROY LOOKED IN THE GLASS WHEN SHE WAS OLD AND WONDERED HOW IT WAS THAT TROY HAD FALLEN TWICE FOR HER SAKE'

"But beauty passeth, beauty
vanisheth.

However rare, rare it be."
(Walter de la Mare).

Old age is a problem that has occupied the philosophers of all time, but it has hardly absorbed their thoughts in as persistent and intimate a manner as it absorbs those of the average woman. With them this question almost takes precedence of life itself. Apart from its universal hold upon mankind, it has, because of their physical nature, a special claim on women. It has dug a deep path into the feminine mind and has entrenched itself there. One may ask if the space allotted to it is in excess of its merits. Does the average woman stress the question of old age more than she should? I believe she does.

In the modern world she is encouraged in various contradictory ways to brood upon this problem with the object of routing the inevitable and doing battle with old age. She is called at from placards and posters and cautioned to "Keep Young!" She is advised as to hair, eyes, skin, teeth, weight, and, if she is married, she is warned that Harry or John will begin to be "detained in the office" if she does not "keep that fresh colour." There is her looking-glass hanging near the calendar, and she gets plenty of hints and advice from her friends. She stands waist-deep in a flowing river and notices that her hands pressed against it do not retard it, that the water slips through her fingers, swirls against her—passing, passing.

"Wonderfulness"

It begins with "You are too big a girl for that now," and when, at seven, one is enjoying a muddy splash in a pool, or a banister slide, some one intervenes. One is too old. At school, one's conduct is bad—not so much in itself, but because one is old, too old. "I'm surprised," they say—"a girl of your age"—and rows of younger eyes turn with horror to the aged monster who should know better than to run in the meadow or steal unripe apples.

And so it goes on. One is almost always too old—by a little or a lot—except for those rare snatched moments when the world is shut out, alone, or with a friend, and age does not exist. The hour-glass is falling. Susan says: "It is a quarter to eight." In reality it is only a quarter past seven. So the few grains that are left fall before their time by "suggestion."

One day, however, the time comes when one is no longer "too old," but when one is "wonderful." When word goes about "She is wonderful," test your eyes against the on-coming tram to see if you can discern its number in the distance, and move your arms and legs a few times to be sure they are not weighted with rheumatism. Because, as sure as ever you have become "wonderful," you will most certainly be old at last and the boy who called "Wolf! Wolf!" vindicated out of existence.

From then on almost everything you do—the humblest aspect of your job (if you have one), the mildest exertion, the safest and shortest journey you take—will be "wonderful." From having never been quite right at those various milestones of "awkward age," "gone off," "it was much too young for her," "she was much too old for him," "at her age," you will find yourself beyond right and wrong. You will have cashed in on age.

Moreover, this "wonderfulness" is the prerogative of the female sex alone: one hears an old or middle-aged man described as "wonderful."

Centuries ago the Greek Heracitus set his name to Philosophy with the saying "Everything flows." Turn this about as you will and apply it to life's various manifestations, it will still be found true. Life itself is flowing and its tide, which cannot be damned brings age in its course. We, who are conscious of ourselves as ageless entities first, may feel sorrowfully that it flows past us rather than it brings us with it. Yet we are assuaged by its gradual motion, even though, as Mathew Arnold says, it wears us down:

"For what wears out the life of
men?

'Tis that from change to
change their being rolls:

'Tis that repeated shocks, again,
again

Exhaust the energy of strong-
est souls,

And numb the elastic powers.
Till having used our nerves

With bliss and teen,
And tir'd upon a thousand

Schemes our wit,
To the just-pausing Genius

We remit
Our worn out life—and are

What we have been."

Yet Youth is not turned off by the switch of an executioner. There is a warning that begins with our first breath.

It is happening. If dyes and powder, wigs and teeth, crutches and batl-chairs support one mentally and physically, why not lean on them?

But I cannot believe that a favourite method of keeping young, which is to make some one else grow old, is a philosophic remedy.

Indeed, growing old as a whole-time occupation implies that one's sole values were, and are, physical ones. It implies not only an inner resourcelessness, but a disregard for life itself. Many people who wear glasses think there is nothing left to put them on for. If only they could believe they would see something worth seeing when they put them on, indeed something of unique interest that was not there when they wore no glasses twenty-five years ago, they would instantly grow ten years younger.

I can point to many of the famous dead who lived their lives to the end in the measure of their own personalities, overcoming old age by the inner fire. I can point to some who are alive, and who have indicated beauty and courage in their persons more truly as old women than in youth. I think, too, of the 18th century beauty who awoke love in her grandson's greatest friend And of the Egyptian whom,

"Age cannot wither
Or custom stale
Her infinite variety."

—Lia Clarke in "The Irish Press."

EUROPEAN EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 15)

with a Western education of seven years' duration!

In the meantime, the faithful sisters spend all their time justifying the brother's choice. They must feel it requires justification. "She really is from a very good family" or "she is very well educated" or "she is not at all proud" or "she is so friendly," "she actually put her arms round 'dadi-ma' the other day but it was 'dadi-ma' who resented" and so on it goes on all the time. I suppose their turn of grumbling will come when the brother is prosperous (after he has inherited the father's fortune, for I see no other way) and the English wife shows her rattle, which now, per-

haps, she is wise enough to disguise. I wouldn't blame her either for doing it—after all she has her own plans for her life!

A Heart-Rending Result

To think that lakhs of rupees are spent in foreign countries to achieve this result! It is heart-rending. When Indian interests conflict with the British on which side will these wives throw their load? And yet when you meet the two individuals concerned in this tragic drama, you feel quite sorry for them, unable to blame them in any way. Just victims of circumstances. Only if these women would let our men finish their education, for which they go before they marry them, we would at least have useful, self-respecting citizens returning to us, who would be of some use in their own country, instead of spineless, apologetic young men, saturated through and through by an inferiority complex, who spend the rest of their lives in defending and justifying their failures! They could do a good deal of constructive work so that India may feel her fortune well invested abroad, instead of it being a sheer waste.

I am letting off steam before you because I want you to know that this is my answer to your repeated questions to me about sending your little boy to Eton or some such school and then to Cambridge.

But, you will be surprised if I tell you how vehemently I defended this unfortunate couple at the hospital. They were being torn to pieces and my heart bled for the poor old things who have difficult enough problems of their own. I told them they were no more to blame than we would be if a sudden earthquake shock were to render us homeless. Perhaps, an exaggeration, but to some extent I do believe that a group of circumstances combining can produce but one result, and if we wish to avoid the consequences, we should see that we do not group such unfortunate circumstances around our children. It is no use blaming them when it is too late. Then all we can do is to help them to get over their difficulties in the best way we can.

If you should come across them, do see that they are not hurt in any way by malicious tongues. You at least have sufficient character and a good enough social position to create an atmosphere in which petty minds must stifle their spite. So much for to day.—Yours,

M. N. ROY ON RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 11)

because the proletariat had established its leadership, its own form of political power (which, by the way, the people of its own accord created in 1905) the Soviet its own Party and its own dictatorship.

On the question of the transitional form of economy between capitalism and communism, Mr. Roy states that a Neo-Marxist theory has been developed in order to defend the present form of Soviet economy, a theory which distinguishes communism from socialism. We have only to turn to Lenin's "State and Revolution" to find that this theory is not new, but something which Marx himself had postulated, most clearly in his "Critique of the Gotha programme". Lenin distinguishes between two stages of development, lower, (Socialist) and higher (Communist) from capitalism to communism and finds Marx his guide. What is happening in the Soviet Union only bears out the correctness of the analysis of Marx and Lenin and does not require any Neo-Marxist doctrines to defend it.

It is obvious that Mr. Roy had one eye on Indian conditions when he wrote the book, and an incorrect understanding of the theories of Marx and Lenin and of what happened and is happening in the Soviet Union may lead us to draw incorrect inferences, to the detriment of our freedom movement. Mr. Roy's book is, nevertheless, welcome, if only in the sense that it is stimulating and thoroughly controversial, and hence may inspire others to do a little head-scratching and come out with an adequate reply.

COPPER FOR DIABETES

A German physician has recently discovered that with ten aid of copper persons suffering from diabetes will be able to eat whatever they wish.

He has found through experiments extending over three years, that even though a patient consumed an unusually large amount of sugar and starchy food, a small dose of copper kept the sugar content of the blood at the proper level. It is affirmed that insulin requirements can be materially reduced, and in slight cases entirely dispensed with if 10 to 20 milligrams of copper are substituted.

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MR. V. V. PRAYAGI, B.A., LL.B.
returned to India on the 15th inst. after completing his studies in the art of printing and allied subjects at the Harriot Watt College of Edinburgh. He was selected for foreign training in printing by the King Edward Memorial Society of Nagpur and was awarded a scholarship.



The Ganpati Festival of the Hindus commences to-morrow and clay images of the elephant-headed God will be installed and worshipped in Hindu homes for a number of days before they are consigned to the sea. Here are two images of the God, one as a boy with his divine mother Parvati and the other as a full grown prince.



"We've tried to settle it out of court, but the police always stop me."



Members of the Managing Council of Mahila Sangh, a Hindu women's association, which was started in Bombay last year and which held its first annual gathering on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mrs. Krishnabai Mo'e (centre).

Cupid In Japan

Average Ages Of First Marriages

(By Mrs. Takkako Tanaka adviser to the Otsuka Municipal Settlement of Tokyo.)

According to the "National Power Statistics of the Powers," a booklet recently published by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau of Japan the average ages of first marriages in Japan Proper were in 1936, 27.86 for men and 23.92 for women.

The figures for France in 1933 were 26.68 for men and 25.56 for women; Uruguay in 1935, 27.43 and 26.65; Britain in 1934, 27.50 and 25.57; South Africa in 1935, 27.79 and 24.12; Italy in 1935, 27.80 and 24.82; Germany in 1935, 28.04 and 26.49; Austria in 1935, 28.16 and 26.09; New Zealand in 1935, 28.18 and 25.08; Greece in 1935, 28.53 and 25.17; Switzerland in 1936, 28.66 and 26.86; Latvia in 1936, 29.32 and 27.59; and Sweden in 1934, 29.52 and 26.52.

Compared with the figures of the above countries, Japan's averages are not high. But when we consider that 10 years ago Japanese men married at 24 or 25 and women at 18 or 19 on the average, the change is quite remarkable. In this country the average ages of all marriages, in-

cluding re-marriages, are 29.33 for men and 24.72 for women.

Not that Japanese girls have come to hate marriage or too many men are going to China since the outbreak of the China Incident. The main reason is of course that men have been having fewer chances of winning wages and salaries enough to get married, since the post-war depression affected these shores.

During the years of the World War, Japan enjoyed a boom and it was easy for a man to get a position with a salary around ¥100 a month immediately on graduating from a university. The average first salary for university graduate nowadays is from ¥50 to 60, which is far from enough to enable him to establish a home. It is only after six or seven years after he leaves the university that his salary is raised to from ¥80 to ¥100. Thus the age at which he marries is 22 or 33.

The average girl, however, cannot wait until she is 27 years old. If she is older than 25 years, in most cases she will have to marry a widower and become a step-mother.—"Japan Times."

PAINLESS DENTISTRY WITH NEW LOCAL ANAESTHETIC

By using a new local anaesthetic called "monocaine" developed by Dr. Samuel D. Goldberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Fred R. Adams (U.S.A.) claims that "there is no operation in dentistry which cannot be performed without actual pain." For over a year clinical tests have been conducted by 95 dentists throughout America. These dentists have made about 150,000 injections of the new local anaesthetic and report "complete anaesthesia" in 93.5 per cent of the cases. Every possible dental operation and every possible type of injection has been tried. The results are remarkable. None of the dentists using monocaine reported a failure and all agreed that it shows absence of physical discomfort following the injection and in every way seems to be the answer to the dentist's (and more especially the patient's) prayer.

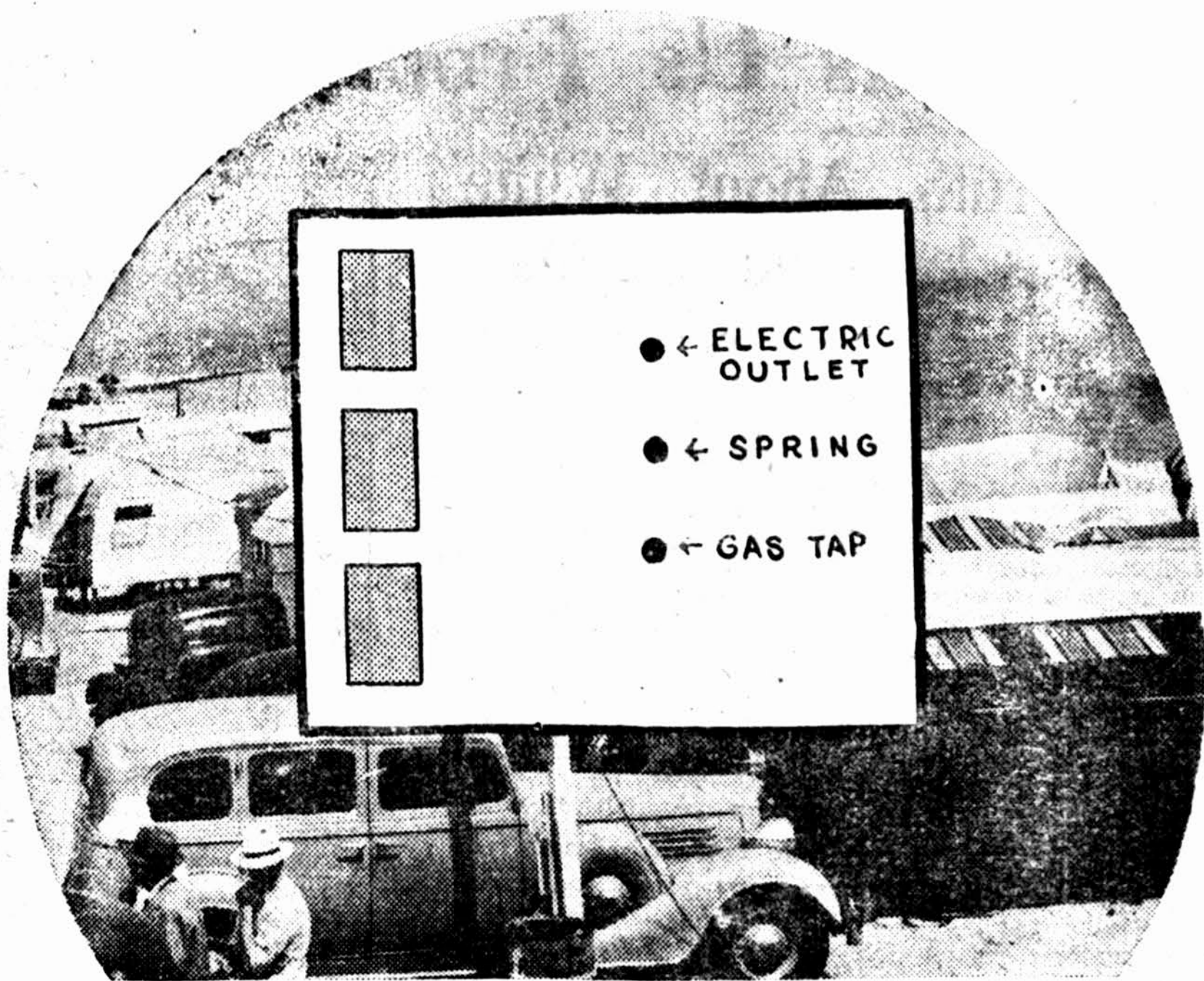
Monocaine can be made up into a stable solution which is more potent and produces a deeper and quicker anaesthesia than procaine (novocaine) now most commonly used in America. Dr. Adams, whose reputation and standing in the profession give weight to his statements, claims that it can be used safely by dentists operating on cardiac cases.

A report on "Monocaine", it is understood, is soon to be published in "The Journal of the American Dental Association".

BEES ENJOY MIDNIGHT FROLIC?

Bees are not usually suspected of nocturnal habits, of spending their nights anywhere except in their hives. But an English apiarist has reason to believe that bees, like other creatures, are susceptible to the full moon and enjoy an occasional midnight frolic.

A check on the comings and goings of the bees at this particular apiary is made by regular weighing of the hives. Normally the weight decreases at sunrise when the bees set out to gather their food, and is restored when the insects return replete with nectar. Sometimes, however, the scales have recorded an increased weight at dawn, suggesting that the bees have had a night out. These early morning increases have coincided with periods when the moon is at its full. Is it possible that the bee, with its reputation for sober industry, has another and less commendable side to its nature.



New Version of an Old Sticker

THE streamlined age we live in brings new problems and new solutions to old ones. Here is a modern version of an old problem:

Not long ago, three trailers stopped over night at a trailer camp. This camp had a small spring, a gas tap and an electric

outlet for the convenience of trailers. The safety ordinances would not permit wires or pipes to be laid across each other, and the campers would not tolerate having a pipe run through one trailer to connect with another. How did each of the trailers connect with the three outlets with-

out having any of the wires or pipe lines cross?

The new element introduced in this modern adaptation of the old problem is the fact that, whereas the houses in the old puzzle were fixed, the trailers can be moved about and parked wherever the solver wishes.

(For Solution See Page 55)

What Makes a Clever Jurymen?

AT a murder trial in which you are serving as a juror, the defendant presents the accompanying drawing as evidence, with the following explanation: "I had just finished this drawing when a bullet came flying through the open window, clipping off the head of the figure on the bookend and burying itself in the first volume of the encyclopedia. I knew it was S., who was out gunning for me, so I took my revolver from the drawer and fired it through the window to frighten him away. That the bullet happened to strike him was accidental, as I did not aim at him."

The prosecution maintains that the defendant deliberately lay in wait for the victim and shot him as he passed the house. Then, in order to plead self-defense, the murderer fired a bullet into the book-end and book. The decapitated bookend is passed around among the jury, together with the first volume of the encyclopedia, which has a bullet hole from the front cover to the middle of the book, where the bullet is still imbedded.

In whose favor would you bring in the verdict?



3 MINUTE PROBLEM

(For Solution See Page 55)



Get to Work

CAN you solve this problem in three minutes? Noah wished to check up on the boys to see if they were keeping an accurate count. Calling Shem to him, the patriarch inquired how many animals had gone into the ark.

"I counted 35 head," replied Shem; "birds and beasts."

"How many were birds?" Shem did not know, but Ham wandered over. "I was counting at the same time," he assured his father. "I counted 94 feet. That included quadrupeds as well as birds."

Give the number of birds.

Brain Busters

AN explorer is aboard a steamer, and is anchored in a bay where the compass needle points due north. The vessel is exactly 1,200 miles away from the North Pole.

If the course remains perfectly clear, and if the ship steams continuously at the rate of twenty miles per hour, always heading due north by the compass needle, how long will it take to reach the North Pole?

...

A STARVING mouse in search of food came upon a bin containing some ears of corn. He could carry only three ears at a time to his home, and only had the opportunity to make fourteen journeys back and forth before the house cat spotted him and finally brought his day's work to an end.

How many ears of corn did he add to his store before he had to go into hiding? Watch for the catch.

...

A COOK took exactly equal quantities of lard and butter. First she mixed a small piece of butter thoroughly with the lard, and from this blending took a piece just as large as the fragment removed from the butter, and mixed it intimately with the butter.

Did the cook have more lard in the butter or more butter in the lard?

IMAGINE that a man is on a perfectly smooth table surface, of rather large size, in a vacuum. There is no outside force to move him and there is no friction within. Although he may raise himself up and down, slide on his feet, double himself up and wave his arms, his center of gravity remains forever the same. Assuming that this predicament were possible, how might he escape?

A man with no knowledge of the surrounding district was making his way through the English countryside to a distant town, taking direction from the signposts along the road. When he came to the juncture of four roads, he found to his dismay that someone had uprooted the sign-post and had thrown it to the ground. How could he again achieve direction?

(For Solution See Page 55)

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How Nature Guards Us From Disease

The allopathic view is that germs are the chief cause of our diseases. The Naturopathic view has always been different; disease we say, really commences long long before the germ of that disease enters; through bad-eating habits the body becomes loaded with impurities; some part of these impurities is dumped into the flesh and the weaker organs. The rest is retained in the blood; thus the latter becomes thicker and more sticky; by this the circulation of it becomes slower, and other evil effects follow.

To protect us from these effects Nature has arranged a number of organs. The most important of these is the spleen. This organ changes the impure matter in the blood into what are called white corpuscles. By this the blood becomes thinner and comparatively purer; impure matter is now in a harmless form. But, this is only a temporary device. Nature wants to get rid of the white corpuscles altogether, and only waits for an opportunity. When she gets this opportunity she causes a disease.

One undoubted fact is that a robust man living a clean life has comparatively fewer white corpuscles. On the other hand the man who is living wrongly and is, therefore, heavily encumbered has many times more of them. If and when such a man reforms his ways and regains health through curative crises treated naturally, then his white corpuscle count becomes greatly reduced.

Allopathic View

The Allopathic view is that the white corpuscles are the soldiers of the body, to defend it against invading disease-germs. This would mean that a man having a large 'army' of white corpuscles would be safe from disease, and that one without such an army would fall sick again and again and fall a victim to some illness very soon. But, as we have seen above, this is not the case; the truth is just the opposite way.

The Allopathic view that white corpuscles are the Kshatriya caste in the body is due to their belief that germs are the real cause of disease. But, this latter belief is being seriously assailed even among the doctors. Dr. Beddow Bayly and others in recent times have been investigating the subject; they have found ample evidence which shows that the germ theory of disease is false.

If it be true that germs are the cause of disease, then in every case of disease the germ must be present; not only that, it must be found in the body before the disease begins at all; these conditions are now found to be not fulfilled. Hence, sane doctors

The Truth About White Corpuscles And Germs

(By Dr. SARMA K. LAKSHMAN, Pudukotah).

are beginning to give up the theory.

In each kind of disease there are quite a large number of cases, in which the particular germ does not appear at all. If in these cases the disease is due to causes other than germs, then where is the proof that the germs are the cause in those cases in which they happen to be present?

There is another class of diseases in which the disease arise first, and after some time the germs appear. In such cases the natural inference is that the disease is the cause of the germ, not that the germ is the cause of the disease. How can any one say that Dasaratha was the son of Rama, or Janaka the child of Sita?

An Absurd Theory

The germ theory of disease is, indeed, most absurd of all the beliefs that the doctors cherish. Germs do exist; they do arise in many cases of disease, because Nature wants them; they are her scavengers. They eat up the white corpuscles; for these are their natural food. When this their food is exhausted then they die off, as people die off in a famine; and all the debris is removed from the body in the form of pus, phlegm, and so on. When thus the body is purified, the illness is at an end, and if the man be careful in his diet and habits after the illness, he becomes very much healthier than before.

That germs are not really dangerous as the doctors believe is also proved by the Naturopathic practice in the treatment of wounds. This treatment is invariably more successful than that of the doctors, who, from fear of germs, use germ killing powders, lotions and ointments to make sure that germs may not do mischief. They do not use ordinary water, but sterilised water. They even use deadly poisons, such as tincture of iodine. With all that, the healing is slow, and imperfect. In some cases there arise convulsions or rigidity of the body due to unknown causes. This is called tetanus; they treat him then with a special injection; but the patient dies. Recently two cases of this kind occurred here; in both cases there had been a very slight injury due to accident; in each case the patient

died; in one case tetanus set in some days before death.

Such things do not occur in the natural treatment of wounds, though none of the precautions taken by doctors against germs are taken. We take ordinary, clean, fresh cold water; we do not boil it or otherwise treat it; we use also ordinary clean cloth; we do not go in for surgical lint. And yet the wound heals well from within; and the healing is completed in less than half the time that would be taken if it had been doctorially treated.

Obeys Nature's Laws

The fact is, when Nature is in full command of the course of cure, germs actually serve the cause of health; they are in no way dangerous to life and health. That it is otherwise when Nature is flouted is no proof that germs are our enemies. If their scavenging work is hindered, the patient dies poisoned by his own impurities.

Even if you are afraid of germs, the best way is to obey Nature's laws; live clean, so that there may be little or no germ food in your blood.

There is another thing to show that the white corpuscles are not Nature's defensive army. These corpuscles are made in the spleen. Hence, according to the doctors no one can live long after the spleen is removed. But consider the following case. A man had his spleen so rotten that the doctor said it must be removed; but then he also said that if it be removed he would die soon afterwards. The patient consulted a friend who had some knowledge of Nature-Cure. The latter advised the patient to get the spleen removed. This was done. Then he gave him certain special rules of diet; by following them he got his blood so purified that there was no need for the spleen at all. He lived all right for many years after. The spleen is not a necessary organ, when the blood is kept pure by means of suitable diet. The notion that germs are our enemies and that the white corpuscles are our defenders is a medical fancy, which is contrary to facts.

Still another proof is the following. When first germs were discovered, a man named Lister invented antiseptic surgery—the use of germicidal dressings for wounds. But this proved a thorough failure. Later on, this antiseptic method was quietly superseded by a saner method known as aseptic surgery. This has proved to be better; instead of the violent poisons used formerly, milder drugs are used; but even these are irritants; hence



"What! Live alone in the jungle in India, do you?"
I'd be afraid of being eaten by tigers."

the effects are not as good as when strictly natural dressings are used. As in injuries there is always some local fever, this is worsened by the use of dry bandages and the irritants used. By the use of pure cold water in wet bandages the local fever is soon cured and Nature's healing work proceeds smoothly and, therefore, much more quickly than in the Allopathic way.

Germs Are Nature's Scavengers

What does this mean? Simply that germs are not our enemies, and that it does not pay to massacre them by the use of poisons. On the other hand, if we simply let them alone, and follow the simple ways of Nature-Cure, then they serve as scavengers and this hastens the cure. Not only that, the cure is more thorough, because with the help of the germs the body is purified.

There is still another bit of evidence to show that the ultimate effect of germ activity is beneficial. The foul waters of city drains are in some places gathered and subjected to the action of germs; the result is that the water is purified and made harmless; it is even said that the water so obtained can be used to make tea, which may be drunk without fear of evil effects.

A commonsense view of all these facts would lead to the inference that germs are not necessarily dangerous to life and health; they are just necessary and highly serviceable scavengers, whom Nature employs; they cannot possibly do harm if we boycott the Allopathic doctors and their methods and follow the Nature-Cure; in fact they are for the followers of Nature-Cure—so entirely harmless, that there is no need for us even to think of them; on the other hand, they do good to us by destroying and eliminating the white corpuscles and other foreign matter.

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TEN GREAT AMERICAN SAYINGS

Grenville Kleiser, well-known author, gives these as 10 great sayings by Americans:

1. Labour to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.—George Washington.
2. As for me, give me liberty, or give me death.—Patrick Henry.
3. Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.—Benjamin Franklin.
4. Sir, I would rather be right than be President.—Henry Clay.
5. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.—Daniel Webster.
6. That Government of the

people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Abraham Lincoln.

7. An inexhaustible good nature is one of the most precious gifts of heaven.—Washington Irving.

8. Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

9. Wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever commonplace and homely ways, there God is hewing out the pillars for His temple.—Phillips Brooks.

10. America is another name for opportunity.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Khar Nagar Group of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association staged a drama "Bharat Varsha" at "Gulistan," Khar on Sunday, August 14. All played their parts very well.

The Home Group of Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association staged a drama "Krishna Leela" on Janmashtami day, August 19. Every child did his or her best.

Both these dramas were so much appreciated by the audiences, that we really feel we could have more dramas—like these—but, well, that depends on the progress of our work.

Vile Parle Children are growing enthusiastic. They do like to attend our meetings regularly every Sunday. And they add very nice items to our weekly programme.

Now soon we shall be going on a full day excursion—I hope every one of you is getting ready for it. Have you registered your names with the Secretary, S. P. Desai, C/o. "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 2?

I am very glad to see the interest you are taking in our competitions. So many entries have been received for the last competition that I cannot say to whom the prizes should be sent and to whom not!

Any way the result of the competitions will be announced in the next week's issue, when also a new prize competition will be given. Please be on the lookout!

And now, who have not yet joined Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Why have you delayed? Send for the enrolment form, stating your age, to-day.

If you like to see the September issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," you must send for the copy from the Manager, 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, as early as possible.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following Sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on August 28 to September 3, 1938:—

1. Sis. Silu Mistry
2. Bro. U. C. Gupta
3. Bro. S. P. Gunavatnam
4. Sis. Vasanti Patel
5. Bro. Sudesh Rani
6. Bro. H. K. Bhandokwala
7. Bro. B. S. Khambatta
8. Sir. Maria Fernandes
9. Bro. S. P. Sataghare
10. Bro. R. K. Makhijani

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DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

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CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

11. Sis. Sushila Pagnis
Bro. Charan Singh Nirman's name in the Birthday Greetings was inadvertently omitted last week. His birthday came on 27th August. Bro. Charan Singh, please excuse and accept our best wishes now.

Bro. Hosang A. Mistry (Andheri): When to send you Birthday Greetings, please? You ought to have mentioned your birth date in the coupon!

COLOURS OF THE TREES.

Tired of its own green needles, a discontented fir tree once sighed for leaves of gold, but the passers-by stripped the gleaming foliage and left the fir tree bare "Oh, if only my leaves were of

above the ground. All the holes made by the machine are sealed up, excepting one, and a coloured fluid is injected, the amount of fluid depending on the size of the tree. The colouring matter rises with the sap. It spreads even through the length of the tree, into the farthest tips of the leaves, without ruining the natural veining of the wood. The length of treatment depends partly on the kind of tree; it also depends somewhat on weather and soil. There are some which take only three days, others require four weeks, and firs or pines take longer than any deciduous trees.

Colours from the most glaring of reds to the deepest of blacks are possible. A birch coloured a



The Music goes round and round.

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

glass!" it roared. And next morning it stood glittering like a diamond in the sunshine; but the wind came and shook the leaves, so that they fell and broke on the ground.

Fairy stories have an extraordinary way of coming true in these days of science and discovery. Leaves of gold or of glass, are not, indeed, to be had for the asking, but leaves of blue and purple, red and yellow, are to be found in the Thuringian mountains. A German engineer, has discovered the secret of dyeing wood any colour he pleases.

Reimann, who experimented for about ten years, invented a boring machine which is attached to the growing tree about ten inches

blue-green shade, and an alder in a dark blue have been found particularly successful for furniture. These woods can be used for ornaments, for buttons, even for mosaic. It is just possible that joiners may welcome this coloured wood for floors and wainscoting, for the colour is fast and will never come off.

The first attempts to produce artificially coloured wood were made many years ago. In the sixteenth century there was one experimenter who attempted to inject a coloured fluid, but it was an unsuccessful attempt. About sixty years ago a French doctor tried with trees which had been felled, but the colouring was so

useless. However, continuous experiments have been made since.

Yet one wonders if woods of glaring blues and purples, reds and yellows, will be beautiful to look at, for after all there is nothing more soothing, more refreshing, than the fresh young green of the trees in early spring.

WHY MOHAMMED WAITED.

In ancient days, when the Prophet Mohammed lived in Arabia as leader of warriors and teacher of the religion of Islam, an Arab who possessed very little property was much troubled by the greedy habits of his son.

The boy's peculiar extravagance lay, not in eating too many dates but in devouring every scrap of sugar he could find; and sugar was a luxury.

So the Arab brought the boy to Mohammed, and begged for advice.

After patiently listening to the recital the Prophet said:

"This case presents certain difficulties to me."

"But, O Master of the Faithful," cried the Arab, "you surely consider that intemperance is bad, and you have heard how greedy my son is!"

"No doubt," replied Mohammed, "But I am not prepared to give a decision now. Come to me again in two week's time." At the end of a fortnight the Arab and his son again appeared.

"You must give up this sugar habit," said Mohammed to the boy. "I do not bid you abandon sugar all at once. Eat less and less day by day until you can go without altogether."

Father and son bowed low and departed. Soon the father returned.

"Pardon me, O Prophet," he said, "but I wish to ask why you took two weeks to come to so simple a decision?"

Mohammed smiled and answered: "Because I am myself very fond of sugar, and I wanted to see if and how I could give up the habit before I ventured to offer advice to another!"

FRIENDS WITH A TIGER.

A great American animal tamer has been telling people how he begins to train lions and tigers.

First (says this man), you merely stand near the cage, so that he can get used to your presence. Then you stand right up to the bars. Of course, few of them like you at first, but if they are at all tamable they get used to you after a while. After a few days you open the door of the cage and stick your head in. It is best to do that when the animal is at the other end of the cage. Even at that you sometimes have to shut the door very quickly, if you care for your life at all. The next day you stick half your body into the cage, and then, of course, you step in.

There is no time limit for this.

(Continued on Page 50)



A Happy Picnic at Jogeshwar
(Photo by Khanderao S. Mhatre).



Victoria Memorial, Calcutta
(Photo by Gurnam Lal R. Adich).

THE MAJESTY OF LUXOR:

(CONTRIBUTED)

If in Cairo we feel the attraction of the East, at Luxor all the magic mirage of Egypt envelops and amazes us. The Charm of Cairo is, in spite of everything, a little motley, a mixture of truly artistic beauties with the picturesque scenery of the bazars. And then Cairo is a cross-road where different Oriental types meet. We admire there, traces of the Egypt of the Pharaohs as well as the remnants of Coptic art and the marvellous Mohammedan Mosques. Finally, modern architecture, in all its necessary crudity, is invading increasingly the quarters which up to now have kept some of their own characteristics. And it is not to be regretted. Cairo, capital of an active progressive race, must adapt itself to the needs of modern life. Its "monuments" and its artistic ruins are national treasures, lovingly cared for and visited with the respect which is due to them.

At Luxor we have a quite different impression; there the Egypt of the Pharaohs presents itself in its entirety to our marvelling eyes and, in spite of a few details which recall modern discoveries, there are times when we can imagine ourselves carried back many centuries into the past. This feeling is really very strong. For example, as we have certain tombs where the mural paintings represent life in the fields and the acts of daily life, we see around us the same work—the fellaheen living exactly as their ancestors lived several thousand years before them. The peasants, whose very face often resemble to an astonishing degree the faces in the mural paintings, are handling the same tools for the same labours. Before these wonderful temples, standing in the still majestic grandeur of their colonnades and pylons, we are perforce silent. They seem to await the homage due to them

from the faithful, and the adoration of kings.

It would take many days to visit Luxor exhaustively. Those who have spent the scheduled time there, and return year after year, still find fresh beauties, while those who see it but once should try to see all the antiquities and gain a good general impression.

On the east bank of the Nile, the Temple of Luxor stands in majestic beauty. The pillars which enclose the inner courts give an impression of colossal weight and strength, which in no way detracts from their wonderful harmony of proportion.

The immense pylons which form the entrance are decorated in high relief, representing the famous victory gained by Rameses II over the Hittites at Kadish. Three colossal statues of Rameses are still standing.

The road to Karnak, generally made by donkey, or in some kind of conveyance, leads through fertile country. Shaded by big trees, however, it also makes a pleasant walk. Once within the precincts of Karnak one is seized by real emotion and dominated by respectful admiration. One wanders amidst these temples built by the successive generations of these constructive geniuses; one stops at the foot of the graceful obelisk of Hatour, or near the little sacred lake situated so romantically, guarded by the great granite scarabs, and one's thoughts have free play to imagine the pomp of those bygone days. We experience something precious, something which one does not need to be an archaeologist to feel. As to the great hypostyle hall, it would be difficult to describe its extra-ordinary majesty.

Temple Of Sekmet

One of the most inspiring temples of Karnak is that of the Goddess Sekmet, with the body of a woman and the head of a lioness, who presides over war and love.

Magic Mirage Of Egypt

It is a little building without windows, standing apart from the high temples, with a courtyard in front of it. A narrow gate gives access to it, and in the centre is a hall where stands a statue of the god Ptah. To the right is a dark little room, where a few rays of light enter through a narrow aperture in the ceiling, and here stands a statue of Sekmet—a delicate girl's body supporting the head of a fierce lioness. The impression is striking. The goddess is standing with one leg advanced as though walking. The lighting is such that it gives the impression of one of the Fates marching towards destinies of love and death.

The sights on the west bank arouse equally aesthetic emotions. On leaving the fields, rich cultivated area peopled with thousands of workers, to penetrate the desolate valley, one feels that one is really leaving the land of the living for that of the dead. One understands that overpowering desire to outdo death itself which led the ancient Pharaohs to such time-defeating prodigies. To be certain of a blissful eternity, to make their last resting-places invisible and secure from human interference, they dug their tombs in this arid valley and surrounded the entrances to their sarcophagi by hiding-places, false doors and deep wells. The farther one advances towards the Valley of the Kings the drearer becomes the desolation which pervades that spot; while rugged hills of a reddish yellow, silhouetted against the deep blue sky, serve to intensify the almost savage aspect of the place.

The Tombs

At last one arrives at the huge circle of hills, in the sides of which the tombs are built. It is difficult to describe these tombs, because one cannot give the details of the wonderful mural paintings of the shrouders of death. Suffice to say that one is breathless with admiration before the meticulous detail, the delicacy of design, and the variety of subject. What is really extraordinary is the freshness of the colours; the greens, red and blues, in particular, are almost unbelievably vivid. One wonders, moreover, how the artist were lighted at their work in these dim caves. It would seem that flickering, smoking torches could never have given enough light to render possible such detailed work.

One could spend many days visiting the antiquities of the left bank of the Nile, and if one has not the time for this it is difficult to choose the most beautiful, for the west bank of the Nile at Luxor is one vast necropolis. One should make a point of seeing the tombs of queens and notables. These latter, in particular, are attracting attention on account of the frescoes which portray details of everyday life, especially that of Nakht where one can see field labour being carried on which is an astonishingly exact counterpart of the methods and tools of the fellaheen to-day. There, too, are found groups of dancers whose bodies and postures are of exquisite grace.

The tombs of the queens, though less spacious and magnificent than those of the kings, are remarkable for the wonderful pre-

Artificial Leg For Dog

LONDON, (By Mail).

Aluminium, coloured to match, has been used to produce an artificial hind leg for a pet dog, owned by Mr. John Dunbar, of Carnoustie, Angus. This is but one example of the increasing use of the metal.

The world's lightest lorry, built almost entirely of aluminium alloys, is to be announced by a British make within the next few days.

It is expected to introduce big economies in motor transport. Thanks to its exceptionally light weight, it will cost less to run, and will suffer less from wear and tear.

It is, on the other hand, claimed to be exceptionally strong, and capable of withstanding the strain of heavy work.

This motor lorry has resulted from the striking success already achieved with aluminium alloys in aircraft construction. Giant Empire flying boats are 74 per cent aluminium alloy.

Aluminium now ranks as the fourth most widely used metal in the world—in volume, although not, of course, in weight.

It is expected that it will jump this year to second place.

It was a curiosity until the end of last century. When first produced, it cost £50 per lb. weight, which is roughly half the present price of platinum.

To-day, it is sold in ingot form at £98 a ton.

World production has risen from 5,000 tons in 1909 to 400,000 tons last year.

In Great Britain alone, between 5,000 and 6,000 tons are used every year to make pots and pans and other kitchen utensils.

New ways of using aluminium are constantly being discovered. It can be dyed, like a piece of cloth.

There are sample lengths in brilliant blues, reds, greens and other colours. The range is almost unlimited. There is no painting, no fear of rust. The only difficulty is that certain dyes, as in cloth materials, are liable to fade in strong sunlight.

Nearly all the "silver paper" used to wrap cigarettes, chocolates, and so on, is of aluminium and no longer of tinfoil.

servation of colour which might have been put on only yesterday.

Thebes

But Thebes, on the left bank, offers not only hidden treasures, which are the tombs, but wonderful edifices which bear witness to the constructive activity of kings. First, there is the imposing Ramasseum—a huge funeral temple with pylons and a hypostyle hall built by Rameses—II, whose colossal statue is lying on the ground.

Deir el Bahari, the work of Queen Hatshepsut, is of an original style of architecture, for it has a unique position at the foot of a sheer precipice, and rises in terraces towards the arid cliff above, unfortunately, there remains of the illustrious queen who built it during her glorious reign but one single statue, a mural sculpture which must be patiently sought in a maze of terraces and shrines. All other portraits of the queen have been systematically destroyed or defaced by her successors.

One cannot return from this pilgrimage to ancient Thebes without having been deeply stirred. A very real breath of this great past stirs one to a sympathetic emotion, and we feel a kinship with the thousand years' dead who live again for us in their wonderful memorials.

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THE JAPANESE HAIKU

"DELICATE WISPS OF THOUGHT, LIGHT AND GENTLE IN EXPRESSION BUT HAVING A WORLD OF MEANING"

Three lines containing seventeen syllables: five, seven, and five respectively and a reference to season. Such is a Japanese haiku poem. No meter or rhyme, it, however, possesses an undoubtedly musical quality as the reader will readily perceive if he recites the following poem without having any idea of its meaning:

Mina hito no
Hirune no tane ya
Aki-no-tsuki

By Teitoku.

These three lines constitute a complete poem on the "Autumn Moon". Roughly translated, they may be rendered as follows:

The seed of men's mid-day naps
Is the Autumn Moon.

The moon of this season is renowned for its beauty. It seems lonely-looking in the clear autumn nights and people sit up later than usual to admire its pale beauty so that the next day they are drowsy and take an afternoon siesta.

The western reader will probably not see anything very wonderful in this introduction to haiku, but compare this tiny poem with one in a similar theme by a western poet, probably running into some four or five verses, and see if they express a deeper or more beautiful thought than these of the poet Teitoku!

Delicate Brush Strokes

Whereas the western poet paints with his pen a beautiful picture in its every detail, the haiku (haiku poet) gives the reader only a few delicate brush strokes, so typical of the paintings of the East. But the Japanese poet in every case sings straight from the heart—he could not otherwise compose good haiku and he leaves to his readers' imagination the task of interpretation of his poem, writes Mr. Lewis Bush in "The Japan Times".

Consequently, every reader of haiku is himself a potential poet, for his particular idea of what the poet is trying to convey may constitute another poem in itself. Let it be understood that the English translations given here will be much clearer to the western reader than the original poems are to Japanese.

Haiku, make use of Chinese classical words as well as of many colloquialisms, but anything that tinges of the humours is taboo, these poems being in another class by themselves, called Senryu. The reader will no doubt notice that most of the examples given contain lines which end in ya, or kana. Many and varied are the explanations given for these two words, but they are generally conceded to denote an exclamation, and are even puzzling to haiku themselves. Haiku were introduced in the 15th century and of their earliest exponents Yamazaki So-Kan and Arakida Moritake were the most famous. The following are excellent examples of the work of these two early haiku poets.

Fuji-San

Fuji-San.
Gwanjitsu no
Miru mono ni son
Fuji-no-yama.
(Mount Fuji)
Should be a special sight
For New Year's day).

Jisei (Death Bed Verse)
By Moritake

Asagao ni
Kyo wa miyuran
Waga yo kana.
Composed by the poet on his death bed, he compares his life

with that of the morning glory which may die at any moment before noon. It was customary for poets to write a verse on their death beds, setting forth some idea on life.

After the death of So-Kan and Moritake haiku suffered a severe slump for many years, and it remained for Matsuo Basho (1643-1694) to bring it back the fame and the place in Japanese literature that it richly deserved. Basho and his disciples, who were many, greatly improved and refined this form of poem at a time when other forms of poetry were becoming too exclusively designed for the popular taste. Haiku had hitherto been more or less confined to the noble and cultured classes, but Basho's fame soon spread abroad and he became so popular that even the farmers had their haiku composing parties. The poet made pilgrimages to all parts of the country in the garb of an itinerant priest composing haiku as he went along, or when nature—for he relied entirely upon her for his inspiration, prompted him. His beggarly appearance certainly did not tally with his great name and he was often abused by ignorant folk for being a good-for-nothing beggar. He lived for some time at Yedo (Tokyo) in a small hut outside of which was a banana tree (basho) from which tree he took his name. Synonymous with the name of haiku, Basho loved nature, and the sincerity of his poems show how really human was his character. The following are some of his most famous poems:—

Cicadas

Yagate shinu
Keshiki wa miuru
Semi no koe.
(The cicada's cry
Gives no sign
That is about to die.)
(The cicada lives for only seven days).

Ubune (Cormorant Fishery Boat)

Omoshiro
Yagate kanashiki
Ubune kana
(Gay)
Then suddenly sad I felt
In the cormorant fishing boat)

In this poem Basho describes in a few words how he was made sad by the sight of the cormorants catching fish, which were taken immediately from them by the fishermen, the labour of the birds being all in vain.

Basho's Death Bed Verse

Tabi ni yande
Yume wa karen wo
Kakemeguru.
(Taken ill whilst travelling
My dreams
Roam o'er withered moors).

The great poet died while on one of his pilgrimages and he is buried at Otsu in the province of Shiga, then called Omi by the side of Lake Biwa which he loved so much. His grave is in a most secluded and simple temple garden where thousands of his devotees pay homage every year.

Basho, has been succeeded by many other great haiku, such as Buson, Issa, Shiki and many others but none of them have been able to excel the great master, who was undoubtedly the greatest of all time.

Haiku's popularity has never waned and haiku composing circles are to be found wherever Japanese people reside. Western poets often break into a few lines

which taste of haiku, but they more than often spoil the effect by carrying on their poems with perhaps a further dozen lines of explanation, leaving nothing for the reader to reflect upon. W. H. Davies starts a poem beautifully with:

"What is this life, if full of care
We have no time to stand and stare!"

These two lines are in the true spirit of haiku; we can imagine what the poet intends to convey; we can each of us think of what we would desire most to stare at in our leisure moments. Davies, however, leaves little to our imagination, for he continues his poem with another twelve lines, telling us of the boughs, cows, sheep, woods, stairs, that he would gaze at until we are fully acquainted with his meaning. But Davies would never have made the great name for himself that he has done if he had experimented with a form of English haiku.

Everyone knows Robert Browning's famous lines:

"The year's at the spring
And day's at the morn,
Mornings at seven
The hill-side's dew pearled;
The larks on the wing
The snail's on the thorn,
God's in his heaven

All's right with the world".
Yet for all the beauty of these lines, how much more deeply does the Japanese poet Buson express the same thought in:

Katamari ni
Muchlutsu
Ume no aruji kana.
(Beating a piece of clay
With his stick
He walks through his plum orchard!)

On a first reading this poem will perhaps sound ridiculous but it is certain that Buson had the same idea as Browning. Whilst Western poets may boast of their works running sometimes into several volumes, a haiku poet may barely fill one volume with a lifetime's work. Although we realise that poets have to cater to popular fancy, yet, after a perusal of haiku, which is nearly always written for the poet's own enjoyment or perhaps that of his near friends, we cannot but feel that too many words are often wasted and spoil the thought in western poetry. But what poet would dare confront English or American readers with a form of English Haiku?

Like the tiniest snowflake, pure and white, yet capable of reflecting a myriad of dazzling colours when touched by a ray of sunlight, haiku allow such free play to the imagination that they become, so to speak, poems on the readers' minds—pictures, of unsurpassed beauty.

Chinese Guerrillas Stem Japanese Invasion

North China, where the Japanese began their invasions a year ago and which they have always intended to use as a "jumping-off" place for the conquest of Asia, has recently become a gigantic theatre of guerrilla warfare, organised and led by the 8th Route or former Red Army, which left South Kiangsi four years ago on its epic long march to the Northwest. Since the present war began this famous army has already covered greater distances than in its long march of over ten thousand miles. It has fought, and now fights, throughout all of Shansi, all of Hopei, South Manchuria, and Jehol, and parts of Shantung. It and the tens of thousands of guerrillas whom it leads are destroying Japanese-controlled smelting plants and arsenals, mines, factories, railways. It flattens its bullets on the barred, barricaded gates of Peking. It has occupied and wiped out the Japanese garrison in the great walled city of Paoingfu, one of the Japanese strategic cities on the Pinghan railway. The Japanese have announced that the railway line is closed "until further notice." So the Chinese army of poor peasants and workers is challenging Japan in one of the main centres of her power, writes Agnes Smedley in the "Manchester Guardian".

OFFICIAL DOUBTS

Such developments bring guerrilla warfare before the country as one of the main issues of the future. Wherever the question is discussed in Hankow there is a clash of opinion. Foreign military experts and many Chinese officers and politicians hold that partisan warfare fails to be effective save in territory controlled by the 8th Route Army. They admit its value as a supplementary military action only, but many of them disapprove of its basic prerequisite—mass mobilisation. Some think of partisan warfare as peasant revolts, often undisciplined and unorganised. Others argue that it should not draw in the people and that the people weary of it after two or three months. But even if many Chinese officials and military men are sceptical about guerrilla warfare the Japanese are not. They know and Chinese officials reluctantly admit that the only territory recaptured

from the Japanese is to-day partisan territory and that it was recovered by the 8th Route and its guerrillas.

A VAST ARMY

How many partisans are there in China to-day? No one knows. The armed force of the regular 8th Route Army is about 150,000. Another 100,000 or more well-armed guerrillas without sufficient ammunition or food and some half-million guerrillas without arms other than big swords, knives or lances are also under its command. Its forces extend from Kansu province in the North-west, across North Shensi, most of Shansi, and now most of Hopei and parts of Shantung province. Its organisers are to be encountered in every part of China, though some landlords and Army commanders drive them out, fearing the armed people more than they fear the Japanese.

But there are other guerrillas. Around and south of Shanghai and in the coastal provinces are well-armed partisans by the thousand, and also irregular units from the Regular Army, some of whom are badly disciplined. Along the Tsinpu line and the coast north into Shantung are irregulars who hate the Japanese and fight them but have as yet had little social and political training that would teach them to regard the common people as their brothers. In Western Shantung are combined units of former soldiers, progressive students, and peasants, purely nationalist in outlook, but fighting in a disciplined manner. Shantung is being rapidly transformed into a partisan province in some parts, under the influence of 8th Route organisers and leaders.

South of the Yangtze River, fighting around Wuhu, Nanking, and Chinkiang, is the New Fourth Army, the "little brother" of the 8th Route. This army of 20,000 men are all former Red Army men left behind to continue partisan warfare when the main force of the Red Army went on the long march. They were recently reassembled, with General Yeh Ting as commander, and Han Ying, veteran Communist and partisan leader, as vice-commander. What the 8th Route has done in North

(Continued On Page 51)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss).....

Full Address.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

no hard and fast rule. Every animal differs from every other one. However, one thing is certain—you have to be with a beast day in and day out if you wish to train him.

This great authority has experience with all animals, and loves teaching the elephant. He says elephant is the cleverest of all.

THE SPARROW WHO WOULD NOT FLY.

"I won't fly!" said naughty Chirps. "I want to stay in the nest."

"Of course, you must fly. All birds do," said his father, Mr. Sparrow.

But Chirps, as he watched each of his brothers and sisters having their flying lesson, said to himself:

"I do not care! I will not fly!"

"Now, Chirps, your turn!" called Mr. Sparrow.

"No, thank you, I would rather stay in the nest," said Chirps.

Mr. Sparrow warned him: "Very well, Chirps, we will leave you here. But remember, no one will come and bring you worms and crumbs!"

So Mr and Mrs. Sparrow and all his brothers and sisters flew away, leaving Chirps all alone.

At first he enjoyed it very much, there was so much room now. But, by and by, he began to grow hungry and wish somebody would bring him a nice big crumb.

"Tweet! Tweet!" called Chirps, but no one answered him. He soon began to wish that he had learned to fly with his brothers and sisters.

"I will hop out of the nest and see what I can find to eat," he said at last.

Chirps did not know it, but he was on the window sill of a room belonging to a little girl called Hassu.

Soon Hassu, seeing Chirps, called out:

"Oh, look, Mummy! He wants me to feed him!" cried Hassu.

Then the little girl dropped some crumbs into his beak. Chirps was very happy.

But some one else had seen him.



(Drawn by N. M. Kenikar.)

Fluff, the big grey cat, had been watching him with her large green eyes.

"I will have that nice plump sparrow for my tea," she purred.

Suddenly she pounced, trying to snatch him in her mouth.

Poor Chirps! He had never been so scared in all his life.

"Tweet! Tweet!" he cried.

With one wild struggle he was free—but he had toppled off the sill!

Down, down he tumbled, fluttering to the ground.

"I did have a fright!" he tweeted.

Just then Mr Sparrow hopped up.

How pleased Chirps was to see him.

"Oh, please teach me to fly, and let me come with you, Daddy!" he said.

So, after all, Chirps learnt to fly.

A CHANGE OF HOME SCENERY.

A noted writer once mentioned that when away at school the other students and himself sometimes left their beds and arranged the blankets like tents on the floor, pretending they were camping out and enjoying the change.

An easy and pleasant way to give a little vacation to a child who stays at home, or to make holidays more thrilling, is to arrange for him to use another room than his own, or to sleep in a different place. Of course, a tent in the yard, a hammock on the piazza or a cot in the sun room is ideal, but if this cannot be managed, other plans may please.

If one member of the family is going to be away overnight or for a longer time, probably a little boy or girl would be pleasantly excited at sleeping in the vacant room. The privilege and "grown-upness" of the occasion might be emphasized to make the holiday more significant and to ensure carefulness in the strange room. If a room is to be vacant for several days, let the child pack a little suitcase with his clothes and other necessities just as if he were going away.

Occasionally it is fun for a child to sleep on the floor, using a makeshift pad neither too hard for comfort nor too soft for the make-believe traveller or explorer.



The Baby on the Byke.
(Photo by Leela V. Patil).

Even moving the child's bed to a different part of the room for a few days will seem like an adventure to him.

One little girl, becoming restless, was allowed to go to bed in her mother's room for a change, later being transferred while asleep to her own room. She was so appreciative of the big bed and new surroundings that she made up verses about the pictures on the walls and sang herself to sleep.

PEE KU.

Half the players join hands in a circle forming what is called a fortress, into which the other

players try to force their way.

The defenders must not loose each other's hands, but may raise or lower them to prevent the attackers getting over or under.

They may spread themselves out or draw closer together to meet the attack, but if an enemy gets through he may assist his friends who are trying to follow him. When half the attackers are within the fortress, it must surrender.

A NEAT TRICK.

Fill a tumbler with water, and on this rest a piece of rather stout paper which overlaps the edges a little. Now put a small coin on the top of the paper. The problem is to get the coin into the water without touching it or handling paper or tumbler.

The trick is carried out in this way. Set a light to the corners of the paper and in a moment the



The Farmer in His Best.
(Photo by Pravin S. Shah).

coin will be in the tumbler. The water quickly puts out the flame.

SO THERE!

Father (to Leela, who has laughed at her brother): "Well, Leela, are you sure yourself that you always know the meaning of some of the big words you use?"

Leela (primly): "I may not know their meaning, but I do know where to use them."

NEVER SAID.

Teacher (to little boy): "Now Vithal, how can you prove that the earth is round?"

Vithal: "Please, Sir, I never said it was."

TOO DARK.

Little Anant had been allowed to stay up extra late, but still he did not appear to be ready for bed. At last, however, his mother told him that he really must put away his toys.

"Good night, dear! Don't forget to switch off the light!" she said, as he went upstairs.

"Oh, but can't I leave it on, Mummy?" pleaded Anant. "I can't see to go to sleep without it!"

HOME-MADE FLOWER VASE. (BY PADMINT).

Here is a good method of making attractive flower vase. Collect a few glass jam jars—ugly things in their way, it is true. Put them in an oven until they are quite hot. See that they are



Illusion.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

dry and that the heat has gone beyond the pitch of steaming them.

Take them one by one and drop a large lump of red sealing wax in the first, blue sealing wax in the second, purple in the third, and so on. When the wax is quite melted roll the jar about until the whole inside has a thick coating. If the wax grows cold before the colour has covered the whole surface, heat the jar a little more. When finished, the jar will look quite attractive.

It is not a bad plan to cover partially the inside of a jar with one colour; then use another, and again a third. If the jar is whirled round, while each colour is being applied, the final effect will be that of rainbow.

HASN'T DARED

(By Naval)

Visitor: "Do you ever quarrel with your brother?"

Little Girl: "No, Sir. It takes two to make a quarrel, and he hasn't dared yet."

UNDER A TRAIN

(By Umri)

Rahim: An express train ran over me yesterday.

Abdul: Weren't you hurt?

Rahim: No, I was standing under a railway bridge.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pie stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

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Your Loving,
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Don't Miss Your Copy

CHINESE GUERRILLAS STEM JAPANESE INVASION

(Continued From Page 49)

China this army will undoubtedly do in the South.

"MASS MOBILISATION."

Sceptical officials and militarists, both Chinese and foreign, ask what this mysterious "mass mobilisation" means. To explain it is necessary to take the pattern followed by the 8th Route in a region which is to-day its most powerful base—North-eastern Shansi, or the region known as the Wutai mountain range on the western border of Hopei province. This region was under Japanese occupation until one division of the 8th Route Army entered and recovered all but the big walled cities on the plains, to take which would require heavy artillery and aeroplanes. The 8th Route has no such luxuries as these.

In this area mass meetings were called in every recovered town or village and men from the Political Department of the Army spoke, explaining the war, its reasons, the future of the Chinese people if the Japanese were victorious, their future if they gained their freedom. For this the people were asked to organise according

to professions into peasant leagues, trade unions, student unions, children's leagues, merchants' associations, and so on. From such organisations the people then elected a Mass Mobilisation Committee of men respected for their honesty, ability, and patriotism. This Mass Mobilisation Committee became the co-ordinating centre for the people's movements and for joint action with the Army. All young strong men of the region were then called upon by the Mass Mobilisation Committee to join the "Yoh Chi Tui," or partisans (guerrillas), to receive guns and training in partisan warfare, while older men were asked to join the "Tze Wei Tui," or Village Defence Corps. The latter are often not armed, or only poorly armed. Experts were attached to the Mass Mobilisation Committee to train the people in every kind of work, including intelligence work against the enemy and against traitors, wireless telegraphy, and so on. Women were drawn into the hospitals as nurses, or made shoes and clothing for their men at the front. Even little children became sentinels and intelligence workers against the Japanese.

In the Wutai mountain regions a military academy was founded to which came hundreds of students, workers, and peasants not only from the region but from Peking and Tientsin. The region

became a hospital base for the North. Before long only one 8th Route brigade remained in that vast region, yet it, with the partisans, cleared a vast region between three Japanese-controlled railways (North-eastern Shansi, Southern Chahar, and Western Hopei) of every Japanese, established a special military-political region there, built new schools, and held a congress of Government officials, military men, and all mass organisation from a population of ten millions to plan a campaign for the North of China. Planned agrarian economy was introduced in an attempt to feed the people and their armed forces.

A TALE FROM PEKING

A sidelight is thrown on events in North China by a militiaman from Peking whom I have just met in Hankow. Japanese reports from the North have recently told how Chinese militia fight the guerrillas and die fighting for the Japanese. This militiaman here explained this. He was a militiaman for eight years, and when his commander went over to the Japanese he and his company were sent to a town near Nankou Pass on the Great Wall, north-west of Peking. Another company was in a near-by town. They were supposed to fight the "bandits"—that is, the guerrillas. Instead they helped them, so the Japanese used

to register every carriage given them. On the early morning of March 10, this man said, a unit of the 8th Route Army surrounded his town and cried: "Comrades, lay down your arms! Chinese do not fight Chinese!" So the militiamen got out of bed and went out to a mass meeting called by the 8th Route and attended by all the people. The militiamen were invited to join the 8th Route, and they did so. Twenty had families in Peking and dared not, so they tore each other's clothing and scratched each other, then tramped to Peking with a tale of fierce fighting with bandits around Nankou Pass. They alone had come out alive!

These are the "docile, servile" common people of China whom the Japanese Army expected to labour for them under puppet Governments, and produce the wealth for the Japanese conquest of the world. Yet the work they are doing is not yet beyond the earliest stages. They are fighting, and in fighting their principles are moulded and steered. A thousand problems arise, the first of these is arms and ammunition, and one is dire poverty. Wherever 8th Route organisers have gone the first question the common people have asked them was "How?" And without further ado added: "Just show us how. We are ready!"

Milestones of Science

ROY C. BUENS told the National Inventors' Congress that a perpetual motion trap for mice is one of the newest inventions designed to catch annoying rodents. The first mouse to enter the contraption is drawn there by a cheese perfume sprayed over its entrance. Once inside, he sees himself in a dozen mirrors. Mouse No. 2 enters unafraid when he sees a whole convention of mice reflected in the mirrors, and it goes on and on until there actually is a crowd in the trap.

SCIENTISTS at the Schenectady, N. Y., research laboratory have been conducting a series of experiments to determine how much electricity can be generated by man-power. Tests showed that a person riding a stationary bicycle at full speed for one minute generated .0014 kilowatt hours of electricity. At this rate a man riding day and night for six days could generate 58 cents' worth of electricity, computed at the rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour.

EXPERIMENTS are being conducted by U. S. Army engineers at Fort Monmouth, N. J., with a machine which locates an airplane twenty miles away by the heat thrown off by the plane's motor. The heat of the motor is indicated by infra-red rays. Calculations arrived at through automatic triangulation give the exact location of the plane within two seconds, even if the plane has the engine shut down and is flying without lights.

TO notify the observer on duty that an earthquake is being recorded by the seismograph, an automatic call bell has been installed at the Hawaii Volcano Observatory. A suspended weight swings when the earth shakes, making an electrical contact that rings the bell and actuates an annunciator to indicate how strong the shock is.

A SEAWEED juice rich in iodine is being used in Japan as a preservative for fish, according to a report issued by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

IN order to prevent possible deaths from lead arsenate fruit sprays, scientists are working on a new compound, known as "phenothiazine," which kills insects but is not harmful to human beings.

OTTO VOGEL, of Farmingdale, N. Y., has been granted a patent for a new type of awning which automatically lowers itself when the rain begins to fall and automatically winds itself up when the rain stops.

The Doughnut With a Handle



AKTEUR BASHAM, of Indianola, Iowa, has invented a new kind of doughnut. It has a handle and is intended especially for dunkers who like to dip their doughnuts in their coffee as they dine.

Mr. Basham experimented with the "handle doughnut" idea for two years before bringing it to what he considers perfection. A small wooden handle baked right into the dough finally solved the problem of how to make a doughnut with a handle that would not melt and break off when dunked into hot coffee.

The inventor has been negotiating with a Des Moines baking company with an eye to marketing his product.

He invented an automobile windshield washer that works while you ride merely by turning a valve, releasing a jet of water that is washed away by the windshield wiper.

Round She Goes To Keep Ankles Dry



THE average housewife, or her husband, who has volunteered to paint a chair, will be interested in the accompanying design for a revolving stand on which the chair can be placed for the painting job.

The stand consists of two wooden bars, half-lapped at their centers and bored for a pivot bolt. A soap box may be used as a base.

In operation, the chair is set upon the bars and wooden cleats are fastened to the cross bars to hold the chair legs in position.

SOAP FROM COAL

Coal is one of the dirtiest commodities known, but in Germany they are making fat from the oil extracted from it, and from this oil a soap is produced. So after dirtying yourself with coal, you can clean up with coal soap. This soap costs a little more than that manufactured from animal and vegetable fats, but because these fats are scarce in Germany, efforts are being made to cheapen the production of coal-oil. Scientists have discovered that coal is a source of potential wealth, not



LOYD PETERSON, of Los Angeles, Calif., has invented a new ankle protector guaranteed to keep pretty ankles and legs dry during rainy weather.

As the accompanying photograph suggests, they are like individual pantalets, made of oiled silk and designed to cover that attractive but vulnerable gap between the hem of a raincoat and the top of rubbers or overshoes. The first showing of the new ankle protectors was made during the recent fashion exhibition staged in Los Angeles.

One criticism of the oil silk pantalets was that they hid pretty ankles, but all judges agreed that they had one big virtue—they kept the ankles dry, which is a pretty tough job during rainy months.

only as a fuel, and in the near future even edibles may be produced from its by-products.—"Tit-Bits."



NEITHER WILL YOU!

Once you have enjoyed the fine full flavour of **BEEHIVE BRANDY**, you'll never forget to ask for it by name every time.

It's smooth, its mellow, the ideal drink for all occasions.

Try it once and you'll drink it always.

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Healthy Old Age for Mother Earth

IF you're the type of person who gets alarmed every time someone mentions that the universe is going to blow up into tiny bits, you can set your mind at ease. According to Dr. Ira M. Freeman, associate professor of physics at the Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, the world has a billion years to go before such a catastrophe might happen. The blow-up theory originated years back when scientists noted that light received from distant stars was redder than that from the nearer celestial bodies.

"The simplest explanation was that

all bodies in space were rushing away from each other at terrific speed—a general flying apart of the whole universe," said Dr. Freeman. "Now we find by computation that the reddening of light can be adequately accounted for by assuming that the gravitational constant, the number that expresses the force of attraction pulling all bodies in the universe toward each other, has been lessening about one-billionth of its value each year."

The explanation should be comforting, even if it is complicated.

Wheels for Ladders

NO home is complete without a step-ladder. But one fault found with ladders of this kind is that they are clumsy to handle and when carried from room to room they are apt to collide with walls and furniture, causing breakages and unsightly scratches.

Damages such as these may be avoided by drilling small holes in the front of the ladder uprights and screwing in a pair of furniture castors. Care must be taken to set the castors low enough for the ladder to be tilted in a convenient position for rolling. The man of the house will have no difficulty in set-



ting castors on the household step-ladder if he studies the accompanying diagram for a few moments. Castors may be purchased at any neighborhood hardware store for a few cents.

Cricket Net Practice

The question of cricket net practice is a matter that calls for the close attention and interest of everybody who has the true and vital welfare of the game at heart.

Cricket practice is carried on under all kinds of conditions. In recent years, as everybody knows, facilities for indoor practice have been extended a good deal. Some of these establishments are carried on under splendid conditions and are doing fine work in developing promising cricketers. It is not with these places, however, that I am concerned in this article. It is outdoor practice in the summer months that I wish particularly to deal with here.

After a long experience of cricket practice under varying conditions, I am convinced that much can be done to increase the benefit obtained by those taking part in net practice. I am not referring to those cricketers who may be fortunate enough to be members of the M.C.C. or a powerful county club like Surrey. They can, of course, go to Lord's or the Oval respectively and, under certain conditions, have the services of professional bowlers to bowl to them in the nets. I am more concerned with the cricket practice, as one sees it, on an average private ground or at a public or a preparatory school.

When one thinks of the hours and hours that are spent from the beginning of May, by both clubs and schools in net practice, it does seem strange that more effort and thought is not put forward to obtain the fullest possible benefit from the hours expended. Net practice has a tendency to get monotonous, especially with schoolboys. This is because the practice is often undergone with no definite object in view. This, by the way, applies equally to many good clubs as well.

Ground Staff

I am assuming that these clubs and schools have each an adequate ground staff, consisting of a groundsman with the assistance of one or two lads. I know some schools that have a ground staff larger than some county grounds possess, but most private club grounds have adequate staffs in 'quality' if not in quantity. I am stressing this point of ground staffs and ground work, because it is vitally bound up with the question of ideal net practice.

If a club or school has a ground staff adequate to provide good wickets for matches, there is no reason why the same quality of wickets should not be provided for all practices, throughout the season.

The first essential of ideal net practice is the provision of the best possible wickets. How often can one see these conditions prevailing? The only thing that should vary the excellence of practice wickets, on a properly conducted cricket ground, is the weather.

I have heard 'all the reasons' why practice wickets are not so good as match wickets. Having heard the reasons, I now say that if those in authority insisted on having the best practice wickets, they would find these provided—or the remedy is obvious.

Practice wickets of the best type are not provided by haphazard ground work, but are the result of careful planning and supervision. That this happy state

"Nobody Should Be Allowed To Stand Behind The Nets When Practice Is Going On"

By H. T. W. Hardinge, (England And Kent) In "The Cricketer."

of affairs can be accomplished, on a well-kept cricket ground, by a small personnel, I know from my own experience. I was, at one time, engaged on a ground, where the total staff was a groundsman and two lads to assist. A full programme of matches was played by the club, over thirty per season. In addition, three county matches were played during the summer on that ground, but excellent practice wickets had to be provided throughout the season, and they had intensive use.

Disregard of Personal Danger.

Assuming that the best possible wickets are provided for net practice, the fullest enjoyment and benefit can be obtained by everybody taking part. If anyone has watched net practice for any length of time, on various cricket grounds, he must have been struck by the absence of system and regulation that prevails. I have been surprised, for instance, at the disregard of personal danger, when practice is going at a number of nets simultaneously. Even in long alley nets, there can be a lot of danger for those taking part, yet it is seldom one sees or hears of serious injury being sustained. I have often noticed players with their backs turned to the nets, when they have been in line with more than one batsman and not protected by the nets owing to the angle at which they are standing. Safety arrangements at nets are just as important, especially at schools, as at musketry, etc. Seldom, however, is a schoolboy warned either for himself or others.

Now to examine the method by which net practice can be improved and the enjoyment increased for all those who are taking part. Firstly, 'nobody should be allowed to stand behind the nets when practice is going on.' The only exceptions to this rule should be the coach, or, in the case of schools, the master or masters who may be in charge. Even in club practices, this rule should be strictly adhered to. The reason is that no batsman can fully concentrate on the bowlers if people are allowed to stand behind the nets. The next essential is to cut down the number of bowlers bowling at a net at the same time. One of the greatest drawbacks to net practice is that far too many bowlers wish to bowl immediately they arrive at the nets. The ideal system is for not more than two bowlers to bowl at one batsman at the same time, and in any case, never more than three. With two bowlers, a batsman can concentrate and the bowlers can get the fullest benefit, if they are keen to improve.

How To Improve Your Bowling

It is much better for bowlers at nets to bowl for short periods at batsmen and go "all out" for a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes; then take a rest and have another turn later in the practice. They can improve their bowling ability and give the batsman far better practice by this system.

With no method in net practice,

this is what usually happens, especially at schools. A lot of "budding talent" arrives at the nets, and the only part of the practice that is regulated is the order of going in for the batsmen! Most, if not all, of the aforesaid "budding talent" have come to the nets without sweaters or blazers. The consequence is, especially if the weather is chilly, that everyone wants to bowl and 'keep on bowling' until their turn comes to bat.

The practices that I have in mind usually last about 1 1/2 to 2 hours. Everybody bowls their fastest, according to their respective paces, for the 'first twenty minutes.' The first two or three batsmen have numberless bowlers bowling at them, until they become bewildered, because before they have properly completed a stroke against one bowler, the next is usually running to the wicket to deliver the ball. This chaos at nets is just as bad for the bowlers as it undoubtedly is for the batsman. Bowlers who might become very useful indeed deteriorate as a result of these slipshod and slack methods. I need hardly remark what sort of practice the later batsmen obtain from bowlers who have been "turning" their arms over continuously for 1 1/2 to 2 hours.

Put On Your Sweaters.

My advice for net practice, from which lasting benefit will be obtained, is this:—

According to numbers at the practice, the number of wickets available, regulate the nets in units of three. That is, two bowlers and a batsman. Always come to the nets, even in the warmest weather, with sweater and blazer or coat. After your quarter of an hour turn, bowling or batting, put on your sweater and stand out in the field until your next turn arrives. If all engaged in the practice work on this system, each player will get all the batting and bowling that is necessary. They will be fresh at each

turn of bowling to give the batsmen really good practice.

Practice Wickets Should Be Marked

When practice becomes uniform on the lines I have indicated, there are various innovations that can be adopted. These increase the zest of practice, and can be brought to such a pitch by keen players, that only matches can give greater enjoyment. The first innovation I would suggest is, that practice wickets should be marked out exactly the same as they are for a match. This will be found well worth the trouble. If the back nets are placed a couple of yards behind, instead of close up, there will be room for a wicket-keeper or wicket-keepers to get practice as required. The "stumpers" will enjoy, just as much as the batsmen, being able to concentrate on only two bowlers. Another innovation which is of great value is to have a whitewashed line, the same as a crease line, drawn across the wicket at a distance from the stumps at the batsman's end, of 13 ft. 6 in. If bowlers can keep pitching the ball a foot or so 'either' side of 'this line,' they will find that they are giving the batsmen most excellent practice. This line also serves as an excellent stimulus to bowlers of any type or pace. If there are enough people taking part in practice, another fine idea is to have the off-side wing net down. Those not bowling can then take up positions such as cover-point, extra-cover, etc. The batsman can 'see his strokes and the result.' The bowlers will feel much as if they are bowling in a match instead of in nets. The fieldsmen will also get practice, especially if they are returning the ball to a wicket-keeper. Fieldsmen can only get this practice, as a rule, in a match.

Practice along the lines I have indicated can bring fresh life and interest to all those taking part, quite apart from the amount of skill and ability each individual may possess. If space permitted, I could enumerate other innovations by which net practices can be improved, but I think that I have indicated sufficient ways by which practice can be made more valuable, very instructive and intensely interesting. Any club or school that is interested enough to try these innovations will find their time and trouble well repaid.

I KNOW THE VALUE
OF NASAL HYGIENE —
THAT'S WHY MY PATIENTS USE

Mistol

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A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.



USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE.

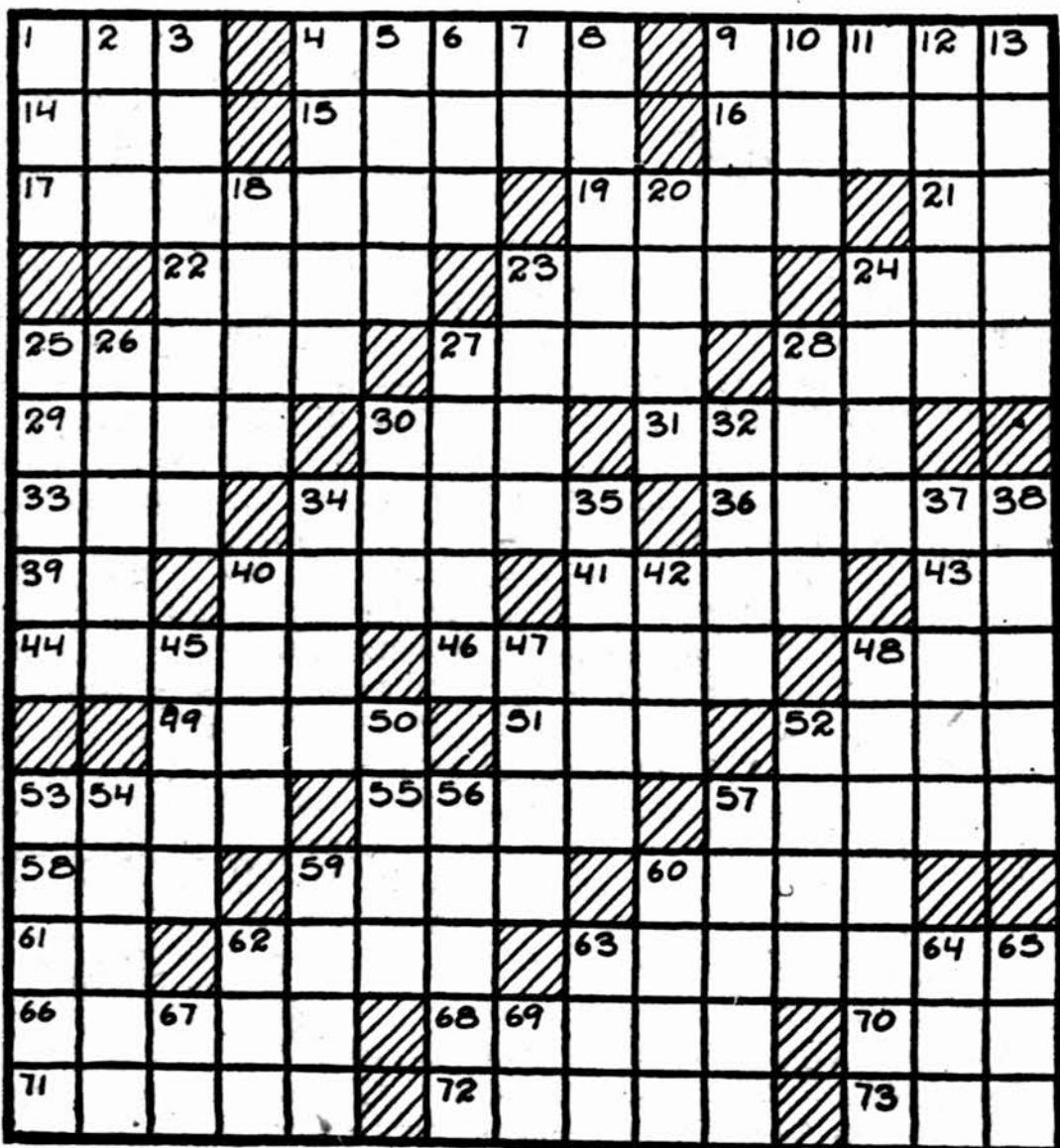
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Vehicle.
4—The building of what tower was halted by the confusing of tongues?

- 9—Who was the first president of the Turkish Republic?
14—Rowing implement.
15—Where is the University of Maine?
16—Ehude.



- 17—What river forms the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia?
19—Departed.
21—Upon.
22—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
23—Talk madly.
24—Japanese sash.
25—Tidal flood.
27—Tree.
28—At that time.
29—Bamboo-like grass.
30—Hastened.
31—Hindu garment.
32—Worm.
34—What English philosopher wrote the "Essay on Human Understanding"?
35—Circles.
39—101 in Roman numerals.
40—What German bacteriologist isolated the tubercle bacillus in 1882?
41—At a distance.
43—Preposition.
44—What was the most notable of the modern ecumenical councils?
46—What is the seaport of Eritrea?
48—Metric measure of area.
49—Cut of meat.
51—Number.
52—Insect.
53—Who wrote the play, "The Devil's Disciple"?
55—Greek god of love.
57—What river flows through Perugia, Ostia, and Rome?
58—Regard studiously.
59—Bow of a vessel.
60—One of Columbus' ships.
61—Part of "to be."
62—What soldier became governor-general of the Philippines in 1921?
63—Secures exclusive use.
66—Who composed "The Merry Widow"?
68—Under what name did Spenser personify Ireland?
70—Wrath.
71—Uneven, as if eaten away.
72—Hebrew month.
73—Affirmative.

VERTICAL

- 1—Sound made by doves.
2—River in Switzerland.
3—Whom did Masfield succeed as poet laureate?
4—What is the missing part of the name of the famous frontiersman Daniel?
5—Chest or box.
6—Foot.

- 7—Printer's measure.
8—What is the second highest peak in North America?
9—What is the missing part of the name of the famous contemporary artist: Rockwell _____?
10—Night before a holiday.
11—Mother.
12—Brick dried in the sun.
13—Who transferred the seat of Russian government from Petrograd to Moscow?
18—Ointment.
20—Numbers.
23—Space for skating.
24—What state has given the country eight presidents?
26—Build.
28—Chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon.
29—Title of rank in Turkey.
30—What is the eastern terminus of the N. Y. State Barge Canal?
31—Fabulous bird of Arabia.
32—Israelite king.
34—What French novelist wrote "The Iceland Fisherman"?
35—Makes more comfortable.
37—Soup with thickening.
38—Lance.
40—Have information.
42—Pale.
43—Dash.
47—Store compactly.
48—Ahmed Bey Zogu was president and is king of what country?
50—Roman tyrant.
52—Superior.
53—Clamber up.
54—Who wrote the "Iliad"?
56—What sculptor created the famous "Thinker"?
57—Primeval deity.
58—Minute opening in the skin.
60—Zola character.
62—Part of "to be."
63—Footlike part.
64—Attempt.
65—Observe.
67—Exclamation.
68—Japanese measure.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A LOVER OF FLOWERS

As a native of Holland, transplanted to America, Edward W. Bok possessed a Dutchman's love for flowers.

Outside the fence of his home at Merion, Pa., he caused to be planted 22,000 crocuses and 5,000 daffodils.

"The people will pilfer your flowers," his friends told him; whereupon he devised a sign reading: "These flowers are under the protection of the public."

Not a blossom was harmed.

After planting many other gardens, larger and small, for the enjoyment of his fellow men, Bok explained that at least he had, in a sense, carried out his grandmothers' injunction: "Make you the world a bit better or more beautiful because you have lived in it."—"Christian Science Monitor."

It isn't hard to live on a small salary if you don't spend too much trying to keep it a secret.

Success is the ability to get along with other people—and like it.

FLASH

(Continued From Page 1)

it was last conferred on the patriot Tamales Mexicana.

Kenya

The Indians of Kenya are anxiously hoping to be "suo-limated", to use a Freudian expression. We hope it has nothing to do with the visit of distinguished personages who are shortly due to arrive in Kenya.

That is all for the day. Stop. Stop—press Flash! News has just arrived from Mohenjodaro where the Royal Mythical Society are conducting their investigations on the origin of the names of various deities, that they have made the staggering announcement that the name Kali in Hindoo mythology has always been restricted to the use of important deities and that its use as a Parsi pet-name is highly improper.

PILES

Stops bleeding, the surest & quickest remedy for Piles

Used in CLINICS and HOSPITALS.

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AT ANY STAGE of PILES

MADE IN GERMANY



Relief worker: "What do I do when I've finished this?"

Foreman: "Apply for the old age pension."

Imperial Studio,
Bombay.
9th June 1938.

The Oatine Co.

In reply to your inquiry I wish to confirm that I have for years used Oatine Cream for toilet purposes and prefer it to any preparation I have used.

Yours very truly

Pramilla



PRAMILLA PREFERS "OATINE"

The complexion of a film star needs the best possible treatment for cleansing, nourishing and revitalising.

OATINE CREAM satisfies every requirement of the most exacting standard.

It searches out and removes all foreign matter from the pores and prevents their becoming clogged up.

It nourishes the skin cells above and beneath. It revitalises the little blood-vessels beneath the skin and stimulates healthy circulation which gives the bloom of health and vitality to the complexion.

The nightly massage strengthens the facial and neck muscles, prevents lines, sagging and wrinkles and renews your beauty easily and naturally while you sleep.

OATINE CREAM for NIGHTLY MASSAGE

OATINE SNOW for ALL-DAY PROTECTION

Passive Resistance In Kenya

WAKAMBA TRIBE RESORTS TO SATYAGRAHA FOR REDRESS OF WRONG DONE BY GOVT.

(By P. A. Mehta, Nairobi.)

The British Colonies have been lately figuring in the news. The Germans are demanding their Colonies back, particularly, Tanganyika. As Britain has urged Czechoslovakia to give the utmost of concessions to the German; Logically, it is feared that the old German Colonies may be surrendered to the Germans as the price for world peace, if not in common justice. British Colonialists are therefore at great pains to show to the world that the natives of British Colonies are the happiest and most contented people in the world. The African Press at any rate is full of such propaganda. Troubles in Palestine, riots in Jamaica and other Colonies and the questions and answers in the House of Commons revealed that all is not well with the Colonies. Then came news of forced sales of cattle in Kenya which shocked even the present House of Commons. One Conservative member called it a monstrous state of affairs. Reassuring answers came from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that it was all in the interests of the native Africans. Suddenly two thousand Wakambas, a tribe of natives in the Machacos district of Kenya on the east side of the Athi River, came out from their Reserves about forty miles from Nairobi, the Capital of Kenya, and marched to Nairobi to protest to the Governor personally against the sale of their cattle by force and with the assistance of the police. The procession was composed of men and women with children tied to their backs. It is remarkable that there were more women than men. Clad in their simple attire of skins of animals, carrying milk and food and large quantities of timber and blankets, these brave and aggrieved people tramped about forty miles in their effort to see the head of the Government, and explain to him direct their point of view. They came on the morning of the 28th July and camped in the open ground, near the native market facing the Race-Course Road. Their simple demand was to be allowed to wait in deputation on the Governor, every man and woman of them.

Governor Refuses To Receive Deputation

First the Government informed them that it was absurd for all of them to wait on any official in a body. After considerable argument they agreed to select six representatives and wait on the Governor. But the Governor refused to see them.

Instead they were asked to meet other Government officials or to go back to their homes like good boys. This the Wakambas refused to do. They slept the whole night in the open. The Wakambas declared that they would not budge from the place till they were permitted to wait on the Governor. Great pressure is being brought on these poor people in an effort to send them back to their reserves. This is the first time that any native tribe has taken such a bold but essentially harmless step and White people here are greatly vexed that black people should have such 'ideas' and should do anything but obey them. There are cries of "firm action" by the Government. The natives are perfectly peaceful and disciplined. They are surrounded by police force and high officials visit them daily sometimes even at midnight with offers that their cattle would be returned if they go back immediately. Barazas (meetings) are held by the Wakambas to consider this proposal but the answer is clearly and firmly given that they will not go back without seeing

the Governor. Perhaps by now their faith in the Governor has been shattered.

At night the women and children settle down in the centre of a large ring, the elders in a second circle and the young men form the outer circle as is their tribal custom. The Secretary of State for the Colonies sent them a cablegram (in reply to theirs) justifying the measures of the Kenya Government. "That is the last word. Now you must take your women and children and go," said the District Commissioner while communicating the Secretary of State's message. That was about a week ago. The Wakambas are still here. The last word is yet to be spoken. The Town Clerk protested to the Government against the continued presence of the natives "on grounds of health" but the Government has not taken any drastic action as yet. Meanwhile the Wakambas keep the site quite clean and have improvised sanitary measures themselves. There is perfect order in the camp. The only martial touch is provided by the police force and the tents pitched by them with special telephone connection. Thousands of natives of Kikuyu and other tribes gather to see this "protest camp" but the police cordon keeps them at a safe distance from the Wakambas. Why is not the Government taking strong action? Times out of number the campers were warned that they would be driven out by force if they persist in staying. Their laconic reply is always the same; "Keti hapa" (we shall sit here). The Government is afraid to take stern measures and that undermines its prestige, for the sake of which the Governor refuses to meet their deputation. The Government is afraid to use force lest it may inflame a revolution among a people who have been the most loyal and peaceful of all the tribes. It is afraid of the reaction in the English and European Press. It is afraid of public opinion in England which is none too friendly as it is.

The Wakambas know nothing of this. They do not even know that the discourtesy of refusing to meet a deputation is very rarely shown in European countries. They have not heard of hunger marches or other marches so common in England. They have no notion of the passive resistance shown by Indians under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. Spontaneously and without instigation from any aliens, these peasant people are offering a determined passive resistance to the White Government which is afraid of the effect it will produce on the other tribes, if they yield, and of the consequences in England if they do not yield. What is the cause of this movement which is agitating the native tribes so much? An examination of it will expose the past policy of the Government in Kenya not merely against the natives but also against Indians.

Govt's Policy Of Land Alienation

In 1933 the Carter Land Commission reported that there was an overstocking of cattle in many native areas, and it strongly recommended that immediate steps should be taken to induce the natives to sell or otherwise dispose of the vast herds of cattle, as otherwise there was serious risk of soil erosion resulting in reducing the agricultural lands into "deserts." It seems that expert opinion has confirmed this view. The same Carter Commission also recommended demarcation of certain native Reserves which were to be exclusively reserved for the various

native tribes and no non-native could acquire any land therein by transfer or otherwise. The Commission also recommended reservation of fertile lands in the Highlands of Kenya for Europeans where no Indian or native can occupy land for any purpose. It was against the implementing of this latter recommendation that a Deputation was sent by the East African Indian National Congress to India in the beginning of this year. No effective steps were taken by the Government of Kenya to induce the native to sell or dispose of their cattle till the beginning of this year when the oxen belonging to the Wakambas in the Machacos District were forcibly sold by public auction. At the same time the Government gave a monopoly to Liebig Meat Company to erect a factory in the heart of the native reserve for canning meat for export. Liebig therefore bought over the cattle at obviously very low prices. There were very few bidders at these auctions which were held under police protection and the cattle were in many cases taken with the help of native police. Let it be said to their credit that some European settlers have protested against this use of force against the Wakambas. The case for the Wakambas is concisely put by a Wakamba, Mr. Samuel Muindi in a letter to the local Press on behalf of his tribe:—

"For centuries we have regarded cattle as the most valuable form of wealth, and now it is a little difficult for us to agree with the sudden and unexpected policy of the Government that destocking sales are in our own interests. More so when we remember that the best part of our land has landed in the laps of foreigners who have their farms adjoining the reserves. Incidentally it appears that the owners of these farms are infallible and no forced measures are regarded as necessary to combat soil erosion on their farms, despite the fact that their farms start off from points where our reserves end. It is a sad commentary on British rule that soil erosion is taking place in the land. We ask an interview with His Excellency the Governor, as it is our experience that District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and the Chief Native Commissioners pay scant heed to our earnest request."

It is the selfish policy of the Government in alienating lands belonging to the natives to Europeans who are forbidden to transfer the same to non-Europeans, without the Governor's consent; that is the real cause of soil erosion in native lands where the density is often two hun-

dred times more than in the White Highlands. The Government strongly denies the charges that the forced sales are for the benefit of the White Company. But the facts remain that the Company makes huge profits, that the cattle which is the only wealth of the natives is sold at extremely low prices that the Government could have gradually induced the natives to sell off their stock in the open market at normal prices instead of putting all the cattle for sale at the same time. Had the Government stipulated with the Liebig Company to give a substantial portion of the profits for the use of the Wakambas in preventing soil erosion, this charge could have been less justly maintained.

Fetish Of Official Prestige

There are two courses open for the Government. Either to retrace their steps and extend generously the boundaries of the native reserves, to give loans for prevention of soil erosion just as large sums of money are given to European farmers and to educate the natives to prevent soil erosion or, to persist in its policy of destocking the reserves by use of force, to pass penal measures to prevent unrest among the people and to coerce the native into submission. The former policy will be highly resented by about three thousand White settlers and will gratify and benefit three million natives. The latter policy will be endorsed by the settlers and will make Kenya a seething pit of unrest. There seems no doubt that the Government will follow the latter policy to the bitter end, till world events or conditions in Kenya compel them to be more just and humane. The future of Indians in Kenya will be gravely affected by what happens to the native towards whom at present Indians show only passive sympathy, when they show any sympathy at all.

Meanwhile the camp at Race Course Road is steadily growing by birth of new Wakambas and the arrival of a few more from the Reserves. The other day the Governor passed by the camp on his way to the Races. All the Wakambas to a man stood up in homage when he passed them to and from the Races. All they ask for is a simple interview with the Governor which would cost him nothing. All they get is a series of threats of "firm action." One hears a lot about the shrewd political sense of the English people. One finds it conspicuously absent in British officials. And so the Wakambas must "Keti hapa"—"Indian Social Reformer".

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

CITIES: In sequence, the cities are: Richmond, Madison, Helena, Tampa, Dallas, Cohalt, Galveston, Georgetown, Cairo, Cheyenne, Jackson, Denver, Detroit, Winnipeg, Miami, Pierre, Montreal, New Orleans, El Paso, Dayton, Presidio, Atlanta, Topeka, Albany, Calumet. The numbers in the magic square are: Top: 8, 14, 25, 6, 17. Second Row: 10, 16, 2, 13, 24. Third Row: 12, 28, 9, 20, 1. Fourth Row: 19, 5, 11, 22, 8. Bottom Row: 21, 7, 18, 4, 15.

North Pole: The explorer could never reach the Pole. After 200 miles he would come upon the Magnetic Pole.

C	A	B	A	B	E	L	K	E	M	A
O	A	R	O	R	O	N	O	E	V	A
O	R	I	N	O	C	O	G	O	N	E
D	A	N	A	R	A	N	T	O	B	I
E	A	G	R	E	P	I	N	E	T	H
R	E	E	D	R	A	N	B	A	R	I
E	S	S	L	O	C	K	E	H	O	O
C	I	K	O	C	H	A	W	A	Y	U
T	R	E	N	T	A	S	S	A	B	A
L	O	I	N	T	E	N	T	E	L	E
S	H	A	W	E	R	O	S	T	I	B
C	O	N	P	R	O	W	N	I	N	A
A	M	W	O	O	D	P	A	T	E	N
L	E	H	A	R	I	R	E	N	A	I
R	O	S	E	N	I	S	A	N	A	Y

which would affect his needle.

Mouse: This is a trick question. The mouse could not have added more than 14 ears because it had to carry along two ears of its own.

Chain: The words are: Doris, Islam, Ambie, Lewis, Islet, Ethel, Elise, Sedan, Anita, Tapir, Irene, Negro, Royal, Alice, Cecil, Isaac, Acrid, Idyll, Liama, Mabel, Elope, Peter.

Garden Gate: The values of the dominos were 10 and 0.

Prisoner's Story: The story was a lie. As he described the shot, the back and not the front of the book would have contained the bullet hole.

Trailers: Park one of the trailers over the spring and the rest is easy. Romanesque: Ivy (IV); Excel (XL) and Ivy (IC).

Three-Minute Problem: Twenty-three birds had already entered the ark.

Cake-Baker: There would have been as much butter as there was lard in the completed mixture.

Lost Man: If the lost traveler picked up the signpost and inserted it in the hole from which it had fallen with the correct arm of the sign pointing in the direction from which he had come, he would speedily have regained his bearings.

Vacuum: If the man in the vacuum removed an article of clothing from his body and threw it in one direction, he would immediately slide off in the direction opposite.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Mother, may I go out and play?"
"What! With those holes in your clothes?"

"No, with the girl next door."

* * * * *
"Those Arab acrobats twist themselves into all sorts of shapes."

"Ah, they're regular folding Bedouins!"

* * * * *

"Darling, I could sit here and do nothing but look at you forever."

"Yeah, that's what I'm beginning to think, too!"

* * * * *

Mother (firmly, to little daughter who is about to have a tooth drawn): "Now, May, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist again."

* * * * *

He: "I'd die for you."
She: "Humph! And you only carry dol. 1,000 insurance!"

* * * * *

It was a great occasion, and father looked on with an amused smile, while his eldest son, aged 16, had his first shave.

After a great deal of lathering he picked up his new patent razor and began to scrape. Finally, he rinsed the soap from his face, and caressed his chin with his hand.

"That's better," he murmured proudly.

His father handed the boy a blade. "You've forgotten to use this," he said blandly.

* * * * *
"Tell me what you can about MacTavish."

"Weel, he is a fellow who, if you sold him the Thousand Islands, would count 'em."

The teacher of mathematics was explaining to her class the main reason for the study of this particular subject.

"Money and its exchange," she said, "is the chief reason for a knowledge of numbers. Unless we had money we would have little need for the study of mathematics." At this point a boy in the class started for the nearest exit.

"John," demanded the teacher, "where are you going?"

John paused. "Out," he said.

"Out?" repeated the teacher in bewildered tones.

"Out," confirmed the lad as he sadly shook his head. "This is no subject for a minister's son."

* * * * *

"How'd this happen. The last time I was here you were running a fish market—and now you've got a cheese shop."

"Well you see, my friends all said I needed a change of air."

* * * * *

A physician attended an old lady from Scotland who had caught a severe cold.

"Did you teeth chatter when you felt the chill coming over you?" asked the doctor.

"I dinna ken, doctor: they were lying on the table," was the pleasant reply.

The caller knocked at the door of the suburban villa. "Is Mr. Smith in?" he asked.

"Yes, he is," replied the lady of the house.

"That's fine," said the visitor. "Maybe I can collect the money he owes me."

Mrs. Smith smiled scornfully.

"You're an optimist," she said. "If my husband had any money he wouldn't be in."

* * * * *

A college student had failed to pass a very important examination. Wishing to break the news very gently to his parents, he sent the following wire to his older brother:

"Have failed to pass exam. Prepare father."

The brother replied: "Father prepared. Prepare yourself."

* * * * *

"You say this will be your farewell appearance?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes," replied the famous actress. "I shall retire from the stage, never to return to it."

"What's your reason for such a decision?"

"My manager thinks it better for business to make every other tour a farewell engagement."

A local welfare worker was giving up her afternoon to address a class of pupils in the village school.

"Can anyone tell me the greatest of all virtues?" she asked the class.

There was no answer.

"Come now, think," she urged. "What am I doing when I give up my own pleasure to come and talk to you?"

Chorus of Pupils: "Butting in."

* * * * *

Leader of Amateur Dance Band: "I hate to tell you this, Charlie, but we're putting another pianist in your place."

Pianist: "Why, anything wrong?"

Leader: "Not exactly, Charlie, but we want someone who can play with at least two fingers."

* * * * *

A French officer had just arrived at the court of Vienna. The Empress, hearing that he had the day before been in company with a great lady, asked him if it were true that the great lady was the most handsome princess of her time?

The officer answered with great gallantry, "Madam, I thought so yesterday."

Our Humorist At Large



"If only Mother hadn't sent out the wedding invitations the very week when Trash and Tosh had a sale of lamps!"



"Is this the way to Wimplesen?"
"Yais keep straight on."



"We could not decide whether to lay the rails on the left or right of the tree, so we compromised."

HAVE YOU
RECOVERED
from that long illness?



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PERSPIRE—AND KEEP COOL

Efficient perspiration is the most important factor in keeping the body cool.

The movement of the surrounding air cools the damp skin and lowers the temperature of the blood in the capillaries.

The chief things that prevent evaporation in hot weather are heavy clothes and damp still air.

Exercise in these conditions increases the body heat, which cannot escape and therefore brings on symptoms of heat exhaustion or, if extreme, heat stroke, writes a Medical correspondent in the "News Chronicle."

Light clothing, free exposure of skin, air movements (breezes and fans) and avoidance of sudden or

severe exertion are thus favourable aids to coolness.

It requires a week of cautious exposure for the uninitiated skin to get used to even 20 minutes sun-bathing.

Those to whom this advice is a day too late will find a soothing application in calamine or lead lotion and later cold creams.

Severe blistering should have medical attention.

Prolonged heat has other bad effects, chiefly by altering the composition of the body fluids.

A man of 12st. has over 8st. of water in his body. Work or heat may make him lose over a pint an hour. He must replace this by drinking.

Perspiration, however, is salty, and unless he increases the amount of salt he takes in he will develop symptoms of heat stroke—miners' cramp is avoided by salted drinks.

EAT LESS SUGAR.

This action of salt explains its importance in Eastern customs.

The body fires can also be prevented from burning too high by eating less fat and less carbohydrate (sugar, stodgy foods).

Salads, meat, fruit are good fare. Cold baths and iced drinks only benefit temporarily.

The symptoms of heat exhaustion are faintness, clammy skin and a low temperature.

Removing the sufferer to a cool place and stimulation with smelling salts or brandy are usually enough to bring relief.

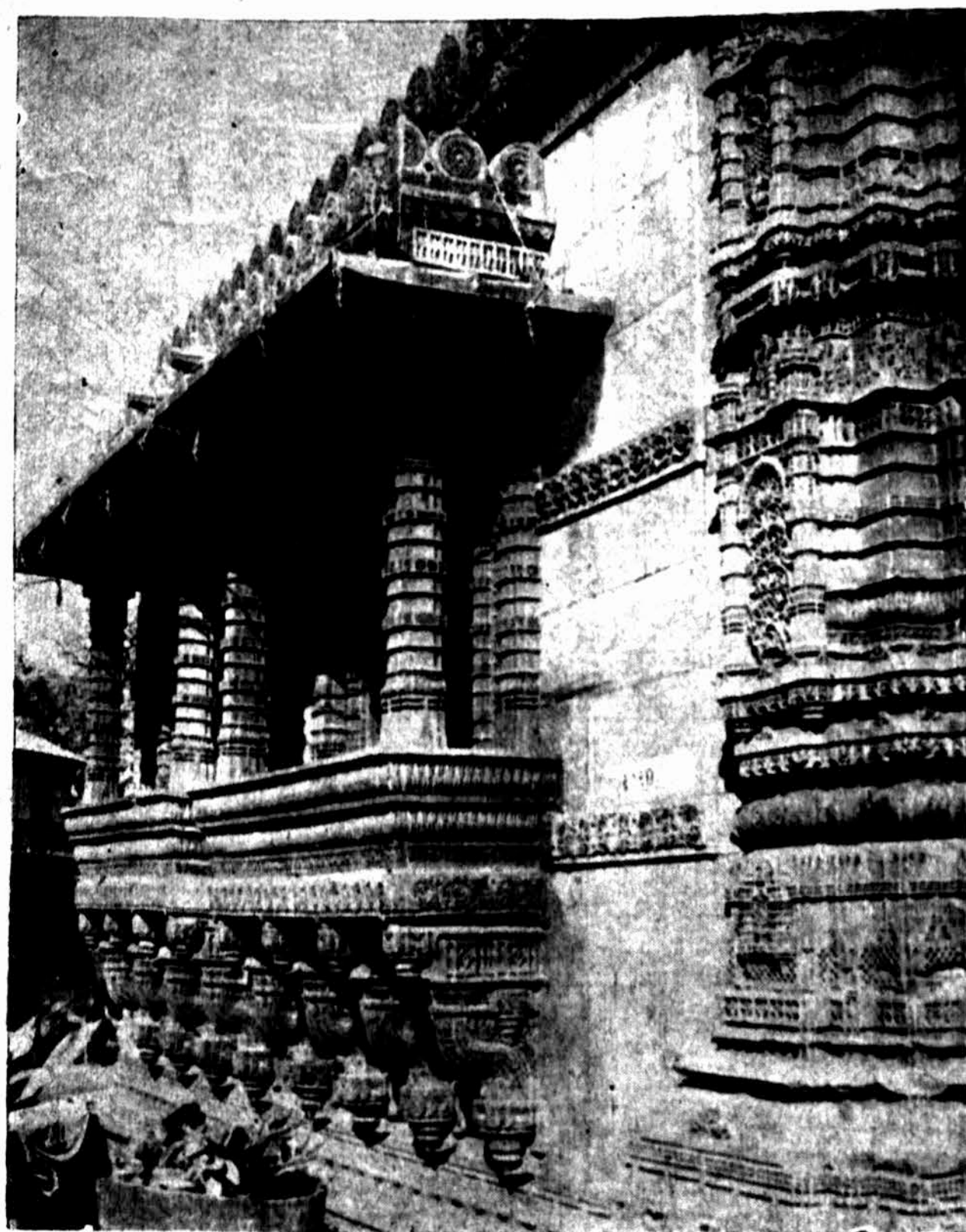
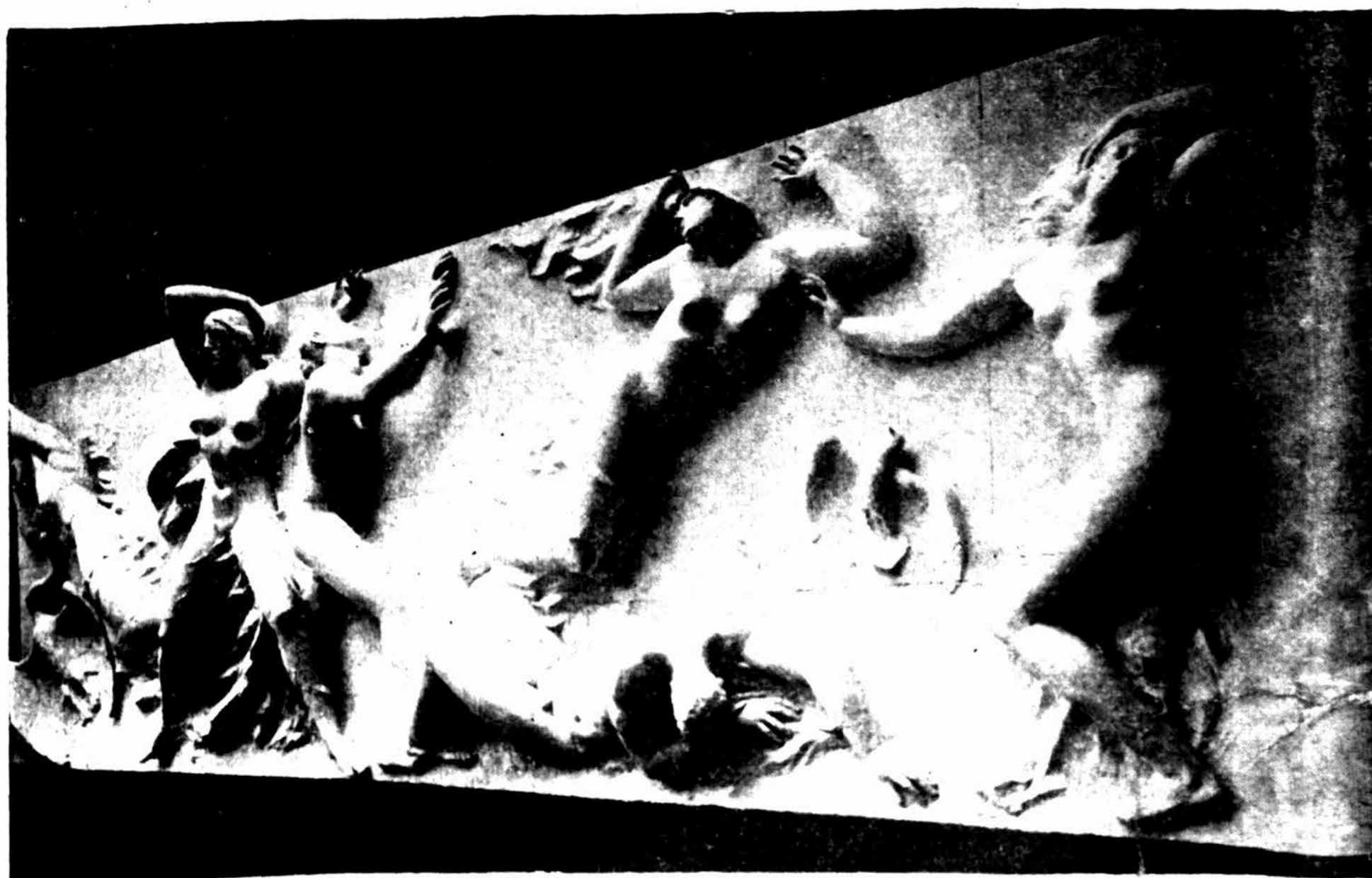


"The Potter".
(Photo by N. G. Shah.)

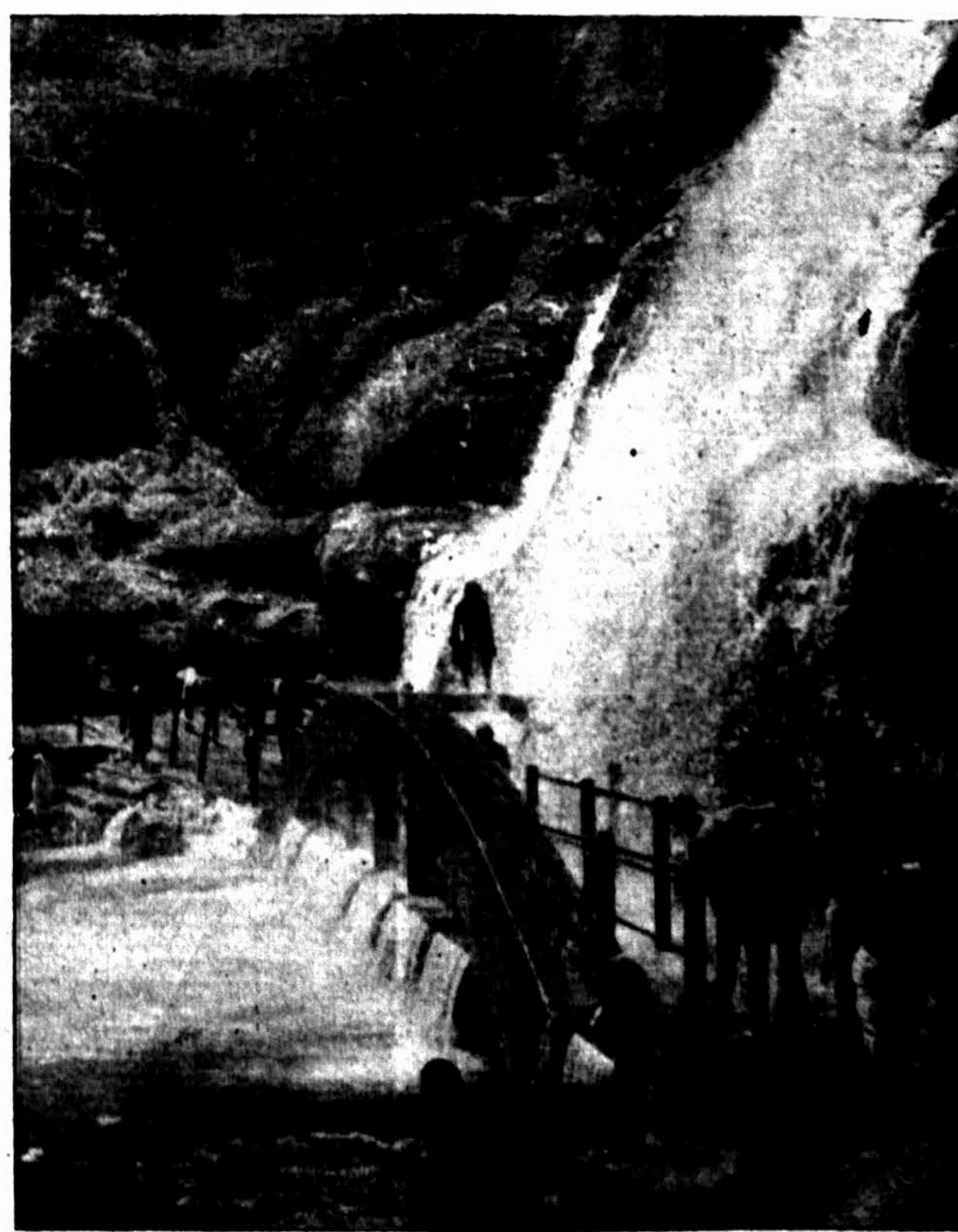


Stone Chariots, Mahabalipuram.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan.)

A Relief from Richard
Wagner Monument in
Leipzig, decorating the
wall "Fate".

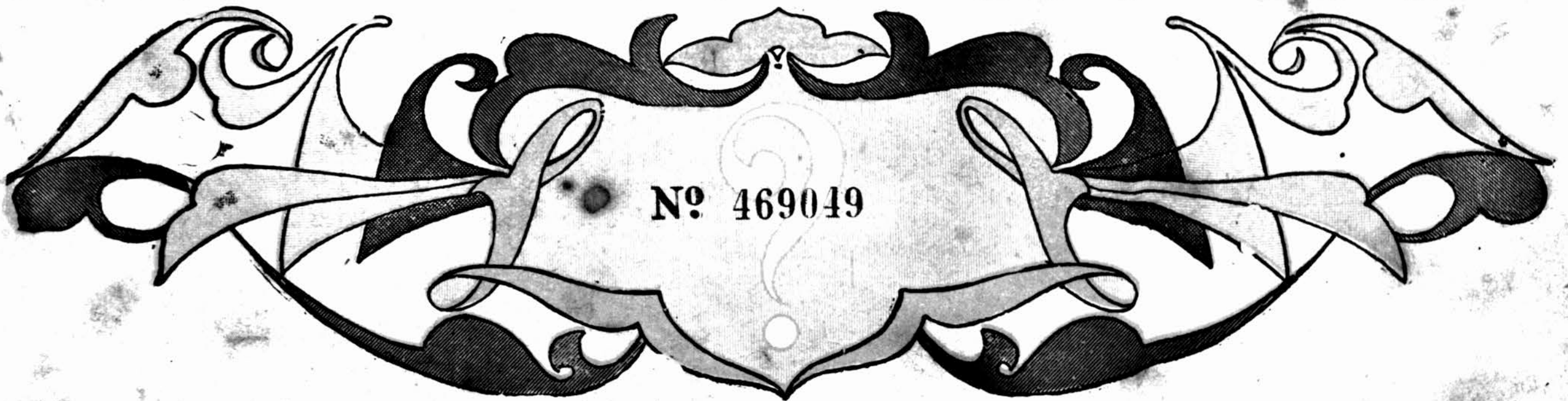


Balcony of Rani Sipri's Mosque, Ahmedabad.
(Photo by N. G. Shah.)



"Courtallum Falls."
(Photo by S. K. Ramanathan.)

LUCKY NUMBER



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"NERVES"	IN 10/20 MINS.
STOMACH	IN 10/20 MINS.
STOMACH	IN 15/30 MINS.
STOMACH	IN 15/30 MINS.
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